

MACDONALD COLLEGE LIBRARY

The Macdonald FARM Journal



VOL. 20, NO. 2

FEBRUARY, 1959



BACK FROM THE MILL

Start making future profits now
with **"MIRACLE"** chick starter!

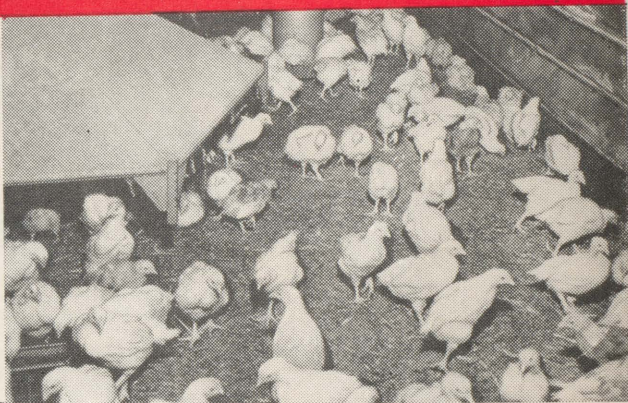


precision-built

Carefully balanced ingredients
scientifically designed and
laboratory-controlled for fast,
sure results.

performance- proved

To make sure it does what it's
designed to do, "Miracle"
Chick Starter is checked under
actual farm conditions.

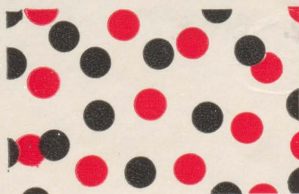


When you spend good money for "Miracle" Chick Starter, you're not just buying feed. You're actually buying *future profits*.

"Miracle" Chick Starter gives your chicks the carefully balanced nutrients they need to thrive and develop to their full extent. Getting the proper start determines their future egg-laying ability, and your future profits. That's why it's so important to feed them "Miracle" Chick Starter.

Just two pounds is all it takes to get each chick over that all-important first six weeks. When so much depends on it, isn't it just good business to feed your chicks "Miracle" Chick Starter... and start making future profits right now?

ACROSS CANADA PROFIT-MAKING FEEDERS CHOOSE "MIRACLE" FEEDS



"MIRACLE" FEEDS

THE OGILVIE FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
VANCOUVER · WINNIPEG · MONTREAL





SEE IT ON FILM

Timely Topics and Current Problems
Presented with Dramatic Vividness

IN AGRICULTURE

Quality Beef

Trees are a Crop

Milk Made

The World at your Feet

GEOGRAPHY and TRAVEL

This is Our Canada

Newfoundland Scene

The Seasons

Royal Journey

CITIZENSHIP and COMMUNITY

Canadian Heritage

Does it Matter What

You Think?

Parliamentary Procedure

Tomorrow's Citizens

Appointment With Youth

Who Will Teach Your Child?

ARTS and CRAFTS

Canadian Landscape

The Loon's Necklace

Music in the Wind

and many others



WRITE FOR CATALOGUE TO



Provincial Film Library Extension Service

Box 237 MACDONALD COLLEGE, P.Q. QUE.



Service Charge
black and white, 50 cents,
color \$1.00.
Carrying charges extra.



Don't forget

FEB. 19!

the date of the

COLLEGE ROYAL!

Livestock Exhibition

Crowning of College Queen

Gymnastic Display

Tractor Rodeo

Cooking Demonstration

Seed, Fruit and Poultry Judging

Puppet Show

Glee Club Program

and other items too numerous to mention.

Whatever your

interest, you'll be

well entertained at

Macdonald College,

Feb. 19.

Put a String on Your Finger!

INDEX

Macdonald Farm

Vol. 20, No. 2

February, 1959

Editorial	5
Behind a Bottle of Milk	6
Letters	8
More About the Crossbreds	10
Lacombe to Stay in Canada	11
Toxin Unidentified	12
Winterproofing Water Systems	13
What is Contract Farming?	15
Dairies Must Find Markets	16
Country Lane	17
Short Story	18
Better Impulse	20
Day In Life of a School Nurse	21
Month with the W. I.	24
Recipes	26
Big Year for Beef	29
So You Think It's Cold?	30

The Macdonald Farm Journal is the official monthly publication of Macdonald College, McGill University. Address all communications for both advertising or editorial matter to the Editor, H. Gordon Green, Ormstown, Quebec.

Printed at

THE HARPELL'S PRESS COOPERATIVE
Gardenvale, P.Q.

Subscription Rate, 3 Years \$1.00

ADVERTISING RATES

Page	\$110.00
Half-page	\$ 65.00
Quarter-page	\$ 36.50
Eighth	\$ 22.00
Sixteenth	\$ 13.25

Special discount of 25% for all livestock advertising. Write for rates on two-column width breeder's announcements.

Copy must be in 14 days prior to publication. Next deadline for advertising copy, March, 1.

LYMBURN FARM Landrace — Jerseys

Bred gilts and weaners

Farmers like our Landrace, they have done well in their new homes. Here is a typical letter from J. H. Taylor of Falmouth, N.S.:

May 8.

"... Just a note to tell you how much I liked Lymburn Traveller 5 M shipped last December. I have had 5 York sows farrow from him so far and in all cases with very satisfactory results. Good large litters and big piglets. He sure is a dandy, very quiet and healthy. Thanks for shipping me so fine a boar."

Joe Taylor.

Enquiries also invited about
JERSEYS

Fully Accredited — Brucellosis Free — Vaccinated.

L. T. Chapman
Hudson Heights, Que.

THE GALLOWAY

is Canada's fastest growing beef breed.

If you would like to know more about this rugged animal, send dime for "The Galloway Trail" a 28 page annual just off the press.

Canadian Galloway Ass'n.
Ormstown, Que.

ADVERTISING DEADLINE

MARCH 1st

FOR THE
MARCH ISSUE.

Editorial

What's Behind The Farm Problem?

YOUR invitation to me today indicates that you wish to learn something of the thinking of organized agriculture. I appreciate the invitation and am happy to accept, to discuss with you matters that are not alone of concern to farm people. I am convinced — as I believe you are — that the farm problem is one of the most serious economic and social problems facing Canada and Canadians at this time. I hope I may be able to help by defining more clearly some aspects of the farm problem.

Farm people are sincere in their feeling that a lack of understanding regarding the basic facts upon which their problem rests, is a large part of their difficulty. I wish to preface my remarks with the following comment:

While farm folk seldom say so, they are keenly aware that they are proud owners of a stake in a prosperous young country, with an advanced and dynamic economy, an extraordinary wealth of resources and a general level of living that is high. In common with others, they realize that the future for Canada and her people is assuredly bright; and that looked at from other continents we as Canadians are fortunate indeed.

Our problem is not one of producing enough for mere existence — as it is for more than half of the world's people — but rather of directing our affairs in such a way as to give all groups of our people a chance to share equitably in the abundance they are able to create.

Particularly are we fortunate in this country in having a plentiful supply of practically all the wholesome foods necessary for good living — and these at prices which are relatively low by any comparison one cares to make.

Dr. Andrew Stewart, Chairman of The Royal Commission On Food

Price Spreads is reported as saying in a press conference the other day;

Months of evidence have indicated that the real value of wages and salaries in terms of food costs, has risen faster than prices. Evidence has shown that when the farmer said he was selling below the cost of production, he was telling nothing less than the hard and bitter truth. How can he continue doing this? He simply tightens his belt, forgets about depreciation of his assets and lives on his capital.

The Parity Position

It is true that the farm family is living better than in prewar years. Mechanization of farm practices and modernization of farm homes with all the improvements that electric power, to mention only one, brings, has meant a big advance in rural living and the elimination of much drudgery in farm work.

But on the farm income and economic level, the farmers' relative position as compared with other major groups has declined seriously during the period since 1948 and 1951.

Our experience in recent years indicates that the use of the term "parity" has not been popular with Canadian governments. Yet with its recognized short comings, the parity concept does provide the use of a scale of numbers to indicate the relative position in our economy of the agricultural producer. In simple terms it expresses the relation between the level of selling prices of farm products on the one hand and the level of the costs of goods and services that the farmer is required to pay on the other hand.

This is the picture it portrays at the present time. An overall farm parity relationship that

stood highest in 1948 at 113, according to our CFA parity, and at 110 in 1951 receded year by year to 97 in 1952 and then in ensuing years dropped to 88, 84, 85, 84 and last year to 82. It rose last fall and showed improvement in the early part of this year. But farm costs have continued their upward trend, and now we are faced with another possible rise in freight rates, and the parity figure may, we estimate, end up for 1958 about where it was in 1957, that is at the 82 figure.

Lack Of Efficiency Not The Problem

The most significant feature of the agricultural picture in Canada is the very remarkable gain achieved by farmers in technical efficiency, particularly during the past 15 years. Output per farm is, on the average, away up. Output per man has more than doubled since prewar. "During the post-war period the productivity per worker in agriculture has, on the average, increased about twice as fast as in the rest of Canadian industry," is a statement made last year by Dr. John J. Deutsch of the University of British Columbia.

This stepped-up productivity and the resulting increased output of farm products, outstripping as it has effective market demand, is a basic factor underlying some of our most serious problems. In particular it is behind the problem of surplus accumulation and surplus disposal, as well as the maintenance of adequate and stable incomes for agricultural producers.

Our aim must be to find ways of assuring to the farmer a fair reward for his own increased productivity. The sad and undeniable fact is that too often the farmer increases his productivity only to find it has been a blessing to almost everyone else in society except himself.

H. H. Hannam, President, Canadian Federation of Agriculture, speaking at Ottawa, November 17, 1958.

Any article in *this magazine* may be reprinted if the source and the author are credited. The Macdonald Farm Journal is owned and edited by Macdonald College, and all correspondence concerning material appearing in it should be addressed either to the College or to the Editor. Subscription rate: \$1.00 per 3 years.

Editor, H. GORDON GREEN, Ormstown, Que.

Authorized as second class mail, Post Office Department, Ottawa.

What's Behind a Bottle of Milk?

A visit to the world's largest dairy where modern science and water buffalo have combined to work a modern miracle.

by

Prof. M. A. Macdonald

SPECTACULAR large scale development is not confined to western countries. In Bombay, the evolution of milk processing and bottling was accomplished in only four years. Today, although some Indian cities have had government milk schemes for 10 to 15 years, Bombay handles more than ten times the total quantity of milk bottled in the rest of the country.

Dr. D. N. Khurody, Bombay milk commissioner, whom we met in New Zealand, arranged that his assistant conduct us through the milk producing suburbs of the city and the milk colony which is situated about 25 miles from the city centre. The colony was reached after driving through very congested, dirty areas inhabited by people, "holy" cows, and milking buffaloes which are still kept in dilapidated unsanitary sheds each housing up to 500 animals. The sheds were identifiable behind piles of cow dung patties which had been dried for fuel.

The Aarey Milk Colony comprises over 3000 acres and employs more than 4000 persons who, with their dependants, give the colony a human population of 16,000. Construction of the milk processing plant alone utilized 1200 tons of cement, 500 tons of steel, and 25,000 feet of piping of various kinds.

At Aarey milking animals belong to private owners while the facilities and housing accommodation belong to the Bombay Government. Units occupied by each of the 1300 "Licencees" are self contained and are rented at a rate of Rs 13 (\$2.60) per adult animal per month. Free veterinary aid and



The Bombay government began construction in 1948 of a dairy colony at the village of Aarey on the outskirts of the city. Today that colony consists of more than 30 self-contained farm units, each housing 500 head of cattle under modern hygienic conditions.

artificial insemination are available and feed may be purchased from the government. The entire milk production of each cow is sold to the government at cost plus ten percent profit. Water and electricity are charged according to consumption. Manure, urine and wash water at the colony are used for growing green fodder in areas adjoining each of the dairy units.

Green feed is fed as soiling. The government also raises calves for sale back to licencees at cost price. The government of India subsidizes calf rearing in an effort to increase the potential milking livestock population. Due to better feeding, exercise and general management average milk yield per animal rose from 10 pounds a day in 1949 to 15 pounds a day in 1954, a 50 per cent increase in production in five years. Buffalo milk averages 7.3 per cent fat and some outstanding animals exceed 10 per cent fat. Milch buffaloes weigh approximately 1200 pounds.

The livestock colonization scheme renders ideal facilities for teaching technical as well as practical animal husbandry and dairying procedures that are badly needed in India.

In addition to what is produced at Aarey, the plant processes about 8,000 gallons of milk daily from

the 12,000 buffaloes maintained at Anand, a community situated about 250 miles from Bombay. The milk is brought to Bombay after pasteurization in insulated cars on the Western Railway.

International Co-operation

The dairy at Aarey is a classical example of international co-operation to provide the inhabitants of Bombay with clean, nutritious, low-cost milk. Pasteurization, a process named after the famous French scientist Louis Pasteur, has become a household word in Bombay. The Aarey Milk Colony plant utilizes pasteurization units from Great Britain, milk clarifiers from Sweden, refrigeration machinery from the United States and milk testing machines from Switzerland to process Indian buffalo milk and surplus skim-milk powder obtained from countries such as Canada, Australia, New Zealand and the Netherlands.

The dairy has a capacity to pasteurize approximately 4,000 gallons (approximately 500 pounds by Indian standard measurement) an hour. Milk is automatically dispensed into bottles which are washed, filled and capped at a rate of 800 per minute. The plant, which employs 300 workers, is the largest in the East. Bottles are

manufactured in India. Over 3,650,000 bottles are filled daily at the dairy and are then transported to the city in 110 trucks where their contents are consumed by over a million consumers.

"Toned Milk"

In addition to whole milk the Aarey dairy produces a product called "Toned Milk" for those who cannot afford to purchase whole milk. It sells at 6 annas per seer (about 7.6c per pound) compared with 14 annas per seer (about 17.7c per pound) for whole milk. "Toned Milk" is made by mixing pure buffalo milk, water and skim milk powder in proportion to give a product analyzing 3 per cent fat and 9 per cent solids-not-fat. We found it almost indistinguishable from whole milk in appearance and taste. Pure buffalo milk has a composition of 7.2 per cent fat and 9 per cent solids-not-fat.

"Toned Milk" and whole milk are sold from the same centers and consumers are able to purchase either according to their budget or preference. The same bottle is used for both milks, the distinguishing mark being the colour of the aluminum caps on the bottles. "Toned Milk" bottles have plain aluminum caps, whole milk bottles have blue-striped caps and Brahman or Zebu milk, if it becomes available in large quantities, will be pasteurized separately and sold in bottles with yellow-striped caps. Each cap is coded so that it is possible to determine on which day and on which machine a particular bottle was washed and filled.

Distribution of the milk in metropolitan Bombay is done through about 750 private and government centers. There it is usually necessary to queue for about 15 minutes while awaiting a turn to complete purchases of the daily milk requirements.

It may be seen that behind a bottle of milk in Bombay there is a large total capital expenditure, large livestock numbers, complicated machinery and transportation units, each of which requires expert management. The fact that such a system works suggests that provided sufficient surplus skim milk powder is available from temperate countries at reasonable prices Bombay should soon solve its milk supply problem. However, other Asiatic areas are critical of the Bombay system and utilize or are developing other systems to increase local milk supplies.



Among the services common to the entire colony are a team of veterinarians, modern machinery and a fully equipped maintenance workshop. Some of the work however, takes little note of scientific progress. Here water is being thrown over the buffaloes. They get this treat twice daily.

Broad Spectrum Drug Shows Results Against Mastitis

HOW GOOD are the new broad spectrum drugs against mastitis?

Better than antibiotics in three out of four cases" is the report from Jensen-Salsbery Laboratories, Inc., which introduced Stereocin to the dairy industry last summer.

From veterinarians in scattered parts of the country, the Kansas City pharmaceutical firm has been hearing that the new compound has scored results ranging from "complete cures" to "marked improvement of a hopeless case."

In five cases cited by Dr. J. Levenson of North Carolina, the drug in 76 hours clinically cured a cow that had resisted a number of treatments with several antibiotics. Two other cases were clinically cured in 96 hours, and a fourth showed "good" results. Only the fifth cow failed to respond satisfactorily.

Jen-Sal's Stereocin differs from other mastitis medications because it contains a chemical agent never before used for mastitis treatment, the company said. This agent, Sterosan, kills — not merely stops — all bacteria it contacts.

Combined with neomycin and bacitracin, it provides antibacterial activity against a wide range of mastitis causing organisms, without building resistance.

Dr. Max Sutter, director of clinical medicine, explained that the mastitis situation has become worse in recent years because of resistance to drugs built up by staphylococcus bacteria.

"Staph is now responsible for a large percentage of mastitis, and is almost impossible to control with antibiotics alone," he said.

A Jersey cow with mastitis during lactation was diagnosed as having staphylococcus organisms in the right rear quarter, staphylococcus and streptococcus in the right front. Two 10 gm. infusions of Stereocin were given in each quarter at three-day intervals while the cow was dry. At calving time, the udder was in good shape, with no abnormal milk from either quarter.

A Holstein heifer, milking 2½ months, had acute mastitis in the left front quarter caused by staphylococcus. Response to treatment was immediate. There was slight or no tissue scar formation.

"Most, if not all, of these cases could have been prevented by good sanitation, keeping milking equipment in good order, and conscientious dairy personnel," Sutter said. "When these preventive measures

Stereocin is available only through veterinarians. break down, mastitis is most likely to occur."

Letters for our **BEEF SECTION**



TO BE OR NOT TO BE CONTROLLED

Dear Editor:

Should farmers fear vertical integration in agriculture? Does it threaten the "family farm"? Will it take control of agriculture away from farmers? These and many more similar questions are causing plenty of headaches for farm leaders today.

A series of three broadcasts on vertical integration and contract farming has just been completed as a part of National Farm Radio Forum program. Reports from Quebec forums indicate that some contract farming and vertical integration is to be found in at least two out of every three communities. These reports surprised those farm leaders and farmers who considered vertical integration and contract farming as something which happens in the United States but which we only talk about. But the biggest shock of all was the discovery that hog production on contract is much more common than broiler production on contract.

According to the Quebec forums, the effects of contract production on the farmer doing the contracting varies, being for one, a blessing; for another, a curse. There are mixed feelings too, about what this trend is doing to farmers who do not have contracts. When asked what the individual farmer can do to cope with vertical integration, most farm forums say that as an individual the farmer can do little or nothing. They suggest that farmers should, if necessary, integrate through their co-operatives.

I, for one, do not agree that the individual is helpless to cope with vertical integration. One of the purposes of National Farm Radio Forum is to lead rural people to understand some of the social and economic problems which they must face. It is in this spirit that I wish to comment on the forum findings and answer the questions of the opening paragraph.

To begin with, what do we mean when we use the terms "vertical integration" and "contract farming"? For present purposes, "vertical integration" generally means that the operations of the feed dealer and farmer or of the farmer and processor (packing plant), or of all three, are under the control of one firm or man. There is nothing new about this inasmuch as vertical integration has existed in industry for years and is quite common today.

By "contract farming" we generally mean that a farmer agrees to produce, for some return, either so much per unit or a share of the profits, a certain commodity in a quantity and under conditions laid down by whoever offers the contract. As a rule contracts are made available to farmers by feed companies or processors. In such cases the person or firm holding the contract is usually practising integration.

In order to judge the merits and demerits of vertical integration and contract farming, it is necessary to examine the causes of its development. Among the prominent ills of agriculture are lack of adequate credit, rapid scientific and technological improvements and antiquated, outmoded marketing processes. We have also to admit to some overproduction and to the fact that there are too many farmers, relatively few of whom can be said to be commercial farmers or who take in even remotely enough to realize the ideal "family farm".

Now what happens when a farmer accepts from a feed dealer a contract to produce hogs? By so doing the company or dealer supplies the farmer with financial backing . . . backing in the form of credit to buy feed at the dealer's agency and, perhaps credit to buy little pigs. Of course before he was able to obtain a contract the farmer had to have adequate facilities for raising hogs.

If the feed company is a large

operator, having quite a few contracts, it has probably hired a hog specialist. This fellow sees to it that the farmer follows company directions for feeding and that proper precautions are taken against disease . . . a logical move on the company's part as they now have a risk involved in raising the hogs. When they are ready for market, the company probably markets the hogs directly to a packer with whom it has an agreement and from whom it receives a premium price.

By accepting the contract the farmer has been able to get additional financing and so he has overcome one of the great problems facing agriculture today. With the credit the farmer received the latest advice on production and feeding and so he was able to take advantage of the latest technological and scientific developments. The marketing was carried out in such a way as to assure the processor of a constant supply of a uniform quality. Is this bad?

The farmer has probably increased his production tenfold, doing what it took ten farmers to do before. One can see immediately that this only aggravates the problem of overproduction and too many farmers. But in the competition for survival, the fellow with the contract has an advantage over many of his fellows. Because he is producing a highquality product on a large scale for a guaranteed market, he can survive at prices ruinous to most other farmers. Even if his profit per hog were less than the ordinary farmer's, because of his huge volume, his total profit would be higher. As the farmer on contract offers a uniform quality product and guaranteed market, there will be some discrimination against the farmer without a contract.

What about the farmer who accepted the contract? At first, if there are not too many and the contracts are fair, these farmers should profit. However, while the

farmer has security or partial security from falling prices, he has very little assurance that he will be able to keep a contract if contract production becomes so general that it becomes unprofitable.

Should farmers fear vertical integration and contract farming? Definitely not. Neither does vertical integration necessarily pose a threat to the family farm nor does it mean that farmers must lose control of agriculture.

However, if farmers are to cope with integration, they must act, and act smartly. As individuals they must become as efficient as possible, using those same tools that the company forces on the farmer with a contract . . . the latest technological and scientific advancements. As individuals they must keep working on quality of product, otherwise they just will not find a market. Lastly, they must increase their volume per man and per farm, whether this involves more land or less land. To do these things they must have credit, something they may have to organize to get. Lastly, they must market through and buy through their co-ops. They may, and should, be willing to guarantee their co-op a certain amount of production so that it will be able to market efficiently and obtain premium prices. They may even, through their co-operatives or other local associations, have to hire production specialists, to help

them keep up with the latest developments.

If they are willing to do all these things, and do them with imagination, they can control vertical integration. Farmers cannot expect the government to protect them from integration as we know it, for freedom to conduct business in that manner is part of our way of life. Besides, if it is profitable for someone else, it should be profitable for farmers. Finally, it is a natural development from prevailing conditions in agriculture.

Farmers have been challenged. Will they act as ostriches, or will they, with independence and ingenuity, meet that challenge and so preserve their ideals and their heritage. Ten years should tell us.

Following the Pigs

Dear Sir:

I followed the results of the Macdonald cross-breeding program with a great deal of interest and was glad to learn that we're to hear more yet about this idea.

But what I'd like to know is whether you will try any breeds but Yorks and Landrace before you're finished. What's wrong with the good old Tamworth? And is there any place for the newly imported Large Blacks and Wessex?

And while I'm asking questions, what results could you expect from

the government's highly advertised breed — the Lacombe?

You've begun something worthwhile here. Keep it up?

E. G.

Huntingdon

Ed. Cross-breeding experiments with the Lacombe on Yorkshires have already given results which are remarkably similar to those of the York-Landrace program published last issue and currently.

The Day Ormstown Said No

Dear Mr. Green:

I note that the new editor of the *Journal* lives in Ormstown and that prompts me to ask whether there is any truth in the story that Macdonald College came very nearly being located in that town instead of at Ste. Annes.

The way I heard it, the illustrious founder of the College preferred Ormstown since it seemed to be located in a better agricultural area, and there seemed to be less chance of suburban development choking it out at some later date. However, certain hard rock Scots in the Ormstown area, being of stout faith and stubborn to boot, objected to receiving any gift that came from money made from tobacco.

Is this story fact or fiction?

Inquirer

Ed. We think it's the gospel.



Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh (left), is shown with Mrs. Thimmayya, Wife of General K. S. Timmayya, chief of staff of the Indian Army, and Jawaharlal Nehru, the Indian Prime Minister, at a Polo Mato in New Delhi, India, January 24. Indian schoolgirls pelted the Duke of Edinburgh with rose petals and jasmine buds as he drove 40 miles through the streets of the city to visit two of India's great modern showpieces.

Crowds estimated at more than 1,000,000 lined the streets.

The Duke's first visit was to the Indian atomic energy establishment at Trombay, near Bombay, where he saw the Indian-built reactor which has been in operation for 2½ years.

He also saw a new reactor being built with Canadian help under the Colombo Plan. He was shown around by D. J. Wallace of Atomic Energy of Canada, Ltd., who, with 28 other Canadian engineers, is helping to build the reactor.

Later, the Duke drove to the world's biggest dairy farm at Aarey, described in Prof. Macdonald's article, page 6.

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

gives a

Report to the Province

More About The Crossbred Sows

By LEW WALLACE

For over thirty years now, the Yorkshire has been considered the hog best suited for the Canadian market, and it has almost gone without contradiction that the purebred Yorkshire was of necessity better than a grade of the same breed. Now, practically overnight, that belief has been challenged, and with that challenge has come many a doubt and discomfort. In fact, many a restless swine breeder who has broken with tradition to the point of bringing out other breeds from another land, have often been bitterly accused of adding useless confusion to the pig picture and for no other reason than to line his own pocket.

The recent re-introduction of the Landrace, and the development of the Lacombe, has often met with opposition even amongst men

whose knowledge of good breeding practices can't be questioned. Criticism has been decidedly sharp in some instances when it has been suggested that these new breeds might very well be used with the Yorkshire to produce a crossbred which might give commercial men a new advantage.

"If the crossbred pig is better than the purebred," such men will often ask, "then why do the Danes stick to purebreds?"

It is a good question, for no one will deny that Denmark is still looked upon as the home of the world's most skillful pig breeders.

Nevertheless, the trend in the U.S. is steadily toward the crossbred as the best commercial pig, and it was inevitable that we in Canada should one day seek to reappraise our belief in the suprem-

acy of the purebred York as the ideal porker. It was inevitable too that sooner or later Macdonald College would be drawn into the controversy.

The College began its crossbreeding experiment in the spring of 1957, and the first results of those tests were published in the last issue of the Macdonald Farm Journal. The tests are still in progress.

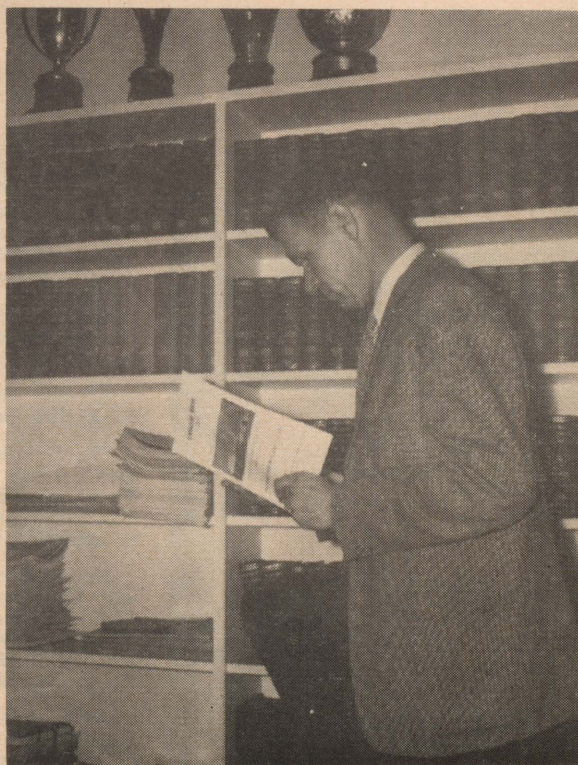
In giving the reason for embarking on such a project, Prof. J. E. Moxley put it this way: "Our excellent progeny testing program, plus government premiums for top grade hogs and a pricing system on rail grading have quite evidently not provided sufficient enticement to the industry to improve hog quality.

"Until recently, swine research has been limited to the nutritional aspects of swine production. Institutional and commercial research units have established the Amino Acid, Vitamin, Mineral and Energy requirements of swine. Economical, well balanced rations have been developed for pigs at various stages of development. Extension workers with feed organizations and packing plants have done an excellent job of acquainting farmers with the value of the use of well balanced feeds. The immediate response of hogs to improved nutrition and the healthy competition in the feed industry have been helpful in making farmers aware of the importance of the various aspects of swine nutrition.

"But it remained for the introduction of new breeds, and the consequent possibility of new mating systems to promise the first really big advance in swine raising in many years."

That such promise seems to be justified is pretty clearly indicated in the results tabled in our Janu-

Prof. J. E. Moxley, who, along with Prof. L. H. Hamilton, are responsible for the College's remarkable swine crossbreeding experiment. The tests are still in progress.



any issue, but the Animal Husbandry men at Macdonald are still inclined to be careful about their predictions.

Prof. L. H. Hamilton complains that in general, the performance figures are not high regardless of the mating system (i.e. — number of pigs per litter to reach market weight, feed conversion rate, and average age at market weight.)

He states further that the reason why hogs from crossbred gilts graded so markedly better than hogs from purebred gilts was primarily due to the reduction in the depth of back fat. He also thinks it quite significant that only eight boars have so far been used (4 Yorkshire and 4 Landrace) and

that when these boars have been mated to purebred gilts, there is a rather disturbing variation between boars of the same breed.

He also suggests that the tests so far indicate that a sire which gives good results in purebred

matings can be expected to give correspondingly good results in matings to crossbred gilts.

In conclusion he suggests that a very brief summary of the findings to date could be condensed as follows:

Mating Method	No. weaned per litter	Days to market weight	Grading
Landrace boar to Ycrk gilts	no advantage	11 days earlier	No advantage
Landrace or Yorkshire boar mated to Landrace-York cross gilts	2 extra pigs per litter	10 days earlier	22% more Grade A'S

LACOMBES TO STAY IN CANADA

EXPORT CONTROLS have been placed on swine of the Lacombe breed for an indefinite period, it was announced today by the Honorable Douglas S. Harkness, Minister of Agriculture.

This breed has been developed by the Department of Agriculture at its Experimental Farm at Lacombe, Alberta. The first release of breeding stock to private breeders was made in October, 1958, when 20 breeding groups were distributed to Canadian swine breeders. Apart from the breeding stock under direct control of the Experimental Farm Service, these groups are the only present source of pedigreed stock for the multiplication of the breed.

The action to place the breed under export control was taken to ensure that Canadian breeding stock is not depleted, in the early stages of the breed's development, to the point where multiplication and distribution would be seriously delayed.

A total embargo is not envisaged.

Breeding stock may be released to research institutions or government institutions in other countries in conformity with long established practice of sharing the results of scientific research. Any such distribution will be made under permit and will, of course, be made in relation to Canadian requirements.

Each breeding group released this fall consisted of three sows and one boar. Eight groups are now located in Alberta, four in Saskatchewan, six in Manitoba and two in Ontario.

The Minister stated that breeding stock multiplied at the Experimental Farms would continue to be distributed directly to breeders by his Department. Rumours had reached him to the effect that a commercial organization had represented itself as being an agent for the Government in the distribution of this breeding stock. He wished to make it clear that the Government has no agents for this purpose, nor does it propose to have any.

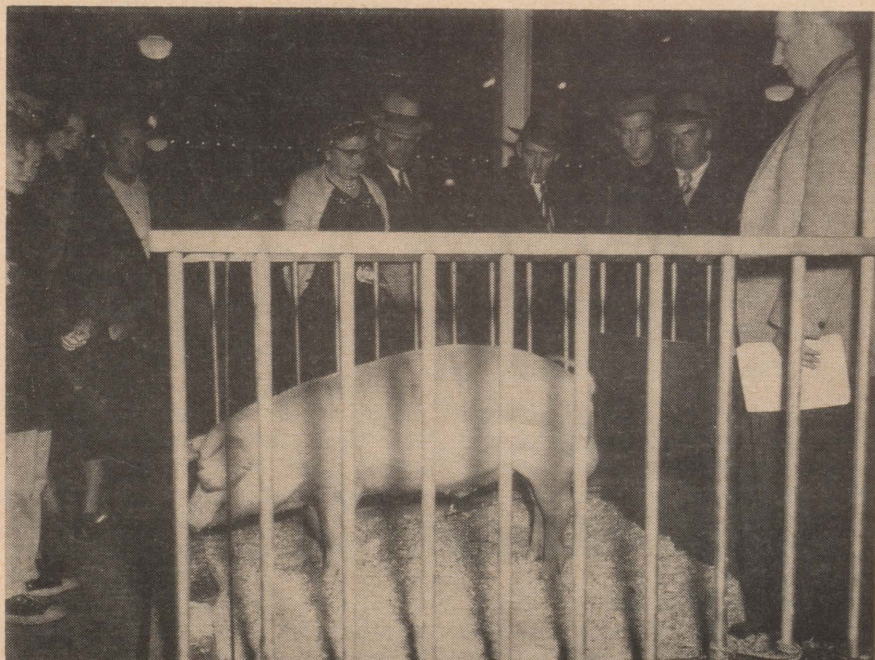
Every effort will be made to distribute the stock as widely as possible in Canada to avoid any possibility of narrow control of the breed during its early stages of multiplication.

It is expected that 140 breeding

females and an equal number of boars will be sold by the Department next April or May. A further distribution of about twice this number is expected to be released to the public next October.

The Lacombe breed is the result of a hybridization and selection program initiated by the Department in 1947. It combined the blood of the Danish Landrace, Chester White, and the Berkshire breeds.

What the minister did not relate was the fact that the new measure was prompted by the rather dramatic efforts of an American concern to 'corner' all available Lacombe breeding stock in the hope of exporting it at luxury prices to the U.S.



Interested visitors look at the special display of Lacombes at the 1957 Royal. The breed is now registerable in Canada.

Vicious Toxin Still Unidentified

Attack is often fatal, and humans as well as cattle may be its victims.



TICKS PROSTRATE CATTLE — These cattle are not resting; they have been paralyzed by the Rocky Mountain wood tick shown in the small picture. Of 320 cattle paralyzed by this tick in B.C.'s Nicola Valley in 1957 thirty died. The remainder were saved by removing the ticks from the animals, which usually allows rapid and complete recovery. Presumably paralysis is caused by a toxin. In the small picture a blood engorged female Rocky Mountain tick is shown at left with male, top right, and unfed female below.



LESS THAN two years ago, the Rocky Mountain wood tick killed 30 rangeland cattle in British Columbia while paralyzing 290 others. And in the same province, over 250 human cases of tick paralysis have been reported, of which 28 proved fatal.

Researchers Foiled

Researchers in Europe, Africa, Australia and North America are trying to determine what powers the tick possesses. Tick sputum has been collected in tubes the size of a pin and spread over isolated nerve cells.

But so far, attempts have failed.

It is known that certain species of ticks may cause ascending fatal paralysis in man and livestock and that their removal usually brings

about rapid and complete recovery. Presumably the causative agent is a toxin. Its isolation and analysis could lead to the finding of an antitoxin, could make a new drug available for medical use, and could contribute to the various theories of nerve functioning.

Recent advances in the studies of tick paralysis have been made at the Federal Veterinary and Medical Entomology Laboratory at Kamloops, B.C.—where the Rocky Mountain tick appears to cause paralysis more readily than the species to the east or south.

Cemented On

Linked with the study of the effect of the tick are studies of the feeding mechanism of the tick itself. They have shown that the tick does not burrow in, but cements itself to the skin of the host and, once attached, alternately sucks blood and pumps fluid into the tissues. Attempts to demonstrate a toxin in this fluid have failed.

Laboratory-raised ticks attach themselves to a host, but do not

engorge as readily as wild ticks, which, says Kamloops Entomologist Dr. J. D. Gregson, leads to the belief that climate participates in conditioning ticks for their normal two months of spring activity and may even play a part in the varying powers of the ticks to produce paralysis.

Modern insecticides have advanced methods of chemical control since the days of treating animals with creosote, lard and crankcase oil. Best of these modern chemicals, according to Dr. Gregson, is benzene hexachloride and a spray of Ortho W 10 BHC applied at the rate of four ounces per gallon of water to the head and shoulders, offers protection.

Hard to Control

Elimination of ticks is difficult since a percentage of the ones failing to find a host will remain dormant and reappear the following spring. Because of this, and the fact that the shortest period from egg to maturity is two years in nature, control measures will

And, because ticks feed on wild-life, they are likely to thrive where ground cover permits the presence of rodents. Ranchers are therefore urged to deliberately pasture an area with adequately sprayed cattle. Thus grass is utilized and rodents reduced, and most of the adult ticks killed by the insecticide on the animals.

"These observations, together with the discovery that the tick population in a given locality may gradually increase or decrease, seemingly from factors that have involved the feeding and disposition of adult ticks, lend encouragement to the belief that tick populations can be effectively suppressed by control measures," says Dr. Gregson.

WINTERPROOFING WATER SYSTEMS

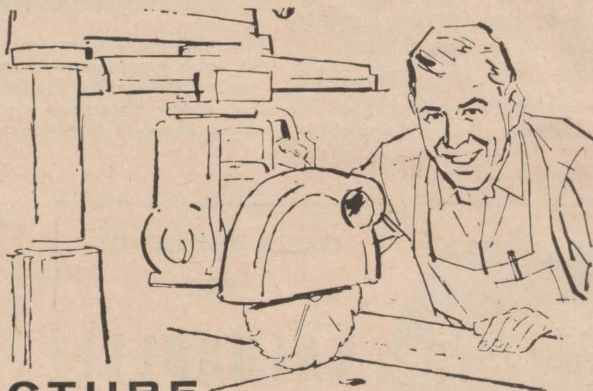
A CHECK on the farm water system may prevent the necessity of carrying water in buckets when the weather turns cold this winter. Exposed water lines, valves and drinking fountains in stock barns and poultry houses are the parts of the system most likely to freeze.

One of the best protections for these danger points is low-temperature heating cable or plastic heating tape. Agricultural engineers recommend a heating device controlled by a thermostat set to go on when the temperature drops below 35 degrees Fahrenheit. In addition to assuring a free-flowing water system for the home and for livestock and poultry operations, this type of cable will reduce ice troubles on doorsteps, platforms, and even in drain spouts.

A different type of heater is recommended for preventing ice in stock tanks. There are several types of watertank heaters available. Some of them float while others are connected to the edge of the tank. For the most economical operation of the floating type, they should be used to heat only the upper two or three inches of water. When water approaches the freezing point, the warmer water goes to the bottom and colder water to the top. Surface water therefore reaches the freezing point of 32 first and is the first water to freeze. With the coldest water on top, only the top two or three inches need to be heated in order to prevent formation of ice.



TEACHING HIM THAT THERE'S SOMETHING MORE THAN ROMANCE IN LIFE!
When Walter Arkentine needed to fetch some more water for his southern Manitoba farm he found the snow too deep for his tractor. He had no horses nor oxen so he hitched his Hereford bull to a sled with an improvised harness and set him to work.



PICTURE OF A MAN WHO GETS A KICK OUT OF LIFE...

Family handyman, carpenter, plumber and electrician, this is the family breadwinner.

He wants his family to have the best things in life now, and he wants his wife to enjoy life no matter what happens to him.

That's why he owns a Sun Life policy which guarantees her a lifetime income if he dies before she does.

This is a policy you should know about too. Ask a Sun Life man to tell you about it.



Sun Life of Canada

EVERYWHERE IN CANADA

PONY EXPRESS UP-TO-DATE

A TORONTO used-car dealer, venturing into a new field of activity, was a CNR passenger through Moncton recently.

Phil Hudson, formerly of Skip-ton in Yorkshire, made the trip from Saint John to Toronto, but he wasn't travelling in the conventional manner. Instead of being seated in a comfortable passenger car he was riding in an express car and his fellow travellers were 11 Shetland ponies.

Mr. Hudson journeyed to Saint John a few days before to take delivery of the ponies which made the Atlantic crossing from Glasgow, aboard the steamer Calgaria. At Saint John they were loaded aboard an express car for the last leg of their journey.

The proud owner travelled with the little animals which were given special care by Express employees, and which were the centre of attraction all along the way.

The Shetlands — one stallion and 10 mares — represent Hudson's first imports. He intends to use the 4-year olds as breeding stock to meet a demand for the sturdy little ponies in the Toronto area as well as in the States.

"I'm going into this new business as a sideline," Phil said, as he busied himself with the chores

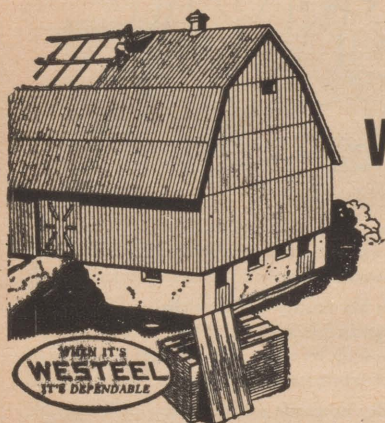
of feeding and watering. "The Shetlands are a great favourite with children everywhere and amusement parks and riding stables are always in the market for

more of these lovable little fellows."

The Hudson ponies average about 48 inches at the shoulder—and weigh about 180 pounds.



This shipment from Saint John to Toronto recently that was given special attention by train hands and others. Pictured above, a sample of the shipment of 11 Shetland ponies. Owner Phil Hudson, who travelled with the little animals — foundation stock for a new enterprise — is pictured above as he tends to a stopover feeding and water chore in the Moncton railway yards.



YOUR BUILDINGS
ARE

VALUABLE!

PROTECT

THEM

against

LIGHTNING

FIRE, WEATHER

with "SECURITY" Barn Roofing
galvanized or aluminum

Dependable, permanent protection. Easy to apply. Smart Appearance. Long term economy.

Send measurements today for free estimate and folder giving full particulars.

ESTABLISHED OVER 100 YEARS

Manufactured from
ALCAN
"KINGSTRONG"
ALUMINUM
SHEET

WESTEEL PRODUCTS LIMITED

4107 RICHELIEU ST. — MONTREAL, P.Q.

• The largest and most effective co-operative organization wholly owned and controlled by the farmers of the Province of Quebec . . .

□ □ □

LA COOPÉRATIVE FÉDÉRÉE DE QUÉBEC

IS THE BEST MEDIUM

TO SELL FARM PRODUCTS

AND BUY FARM SUPPLIES

What is Contract Farming?

It shouldn't be confused with vertical integration. While young farm-

ers with limited capital and experience may benefit, it has undesirable features, too.

THE terms contract farming and vertical integration are often used interchangeably; although they mean two different things.

In agriculture, vertical integration usually means a type of operation that combines marketing and production type operations. For instance, a swine producer whose operations are vertically integrated is one who shares some of his management decisions, some of his risk of production, or some of his marketing operations with one or more of his related businesses.

This related business may be one that supplies his production needs, such as feed or equipment, or it may be a business concerned with processing his hog supply. The integration arrangement may be a simple oral agreement or it may be complex in which one person might own the farm business and processing plant.

Some of the less desirable features of contract farming are:

1. The farmer may lose the opportunity to apply the knowledge he has gained from experience.
2. The farmer stands to take a loss should the contract organization fail to meet its part of the obligation.
3. The farmer may lose a certain amount of independence as he allows the integrator to make decisions for him.
4. Due to the joint ownership, a provision of some contracts, the farmer may be receiving little more than the price for his labor.
5. In some cases, the farmer may have to make investments of a long-time nature in order to fill a short-time contract.

Some farmers might even benefit from contract farming if they fit in any of these categories:

1. Those who lack operating capital to make better use of their labor and abilities;
2. those who need the improved management and production methods that they may gain through the contract;
3. those who desire or who may need to transfer some risk to the contracting concern, especially

where a large amount of capital is involved;

4. those who need a new or better market for their production;

5. beginning farmers who lack in experience.

Evaluate contract . . .

Any contract must be evaluated on the basis of whether or not you will be better off with it. One may evaluate a contract on the basis of how well it equalizes the risk involved, the cost to be incurred, and the return that may possibly be gained.

If you should decide to investigate the possibility of operating under a contract, there are a number of considerations you should look for in the agreement.

1. Who retains ownership of the animals and the responsibility?

2. What are the responsibilities of all parties concerned?

3. What is the procedure for determining how each participant will be paid from the proceeds of the sales?

4. Are the technology and management methods adapted to local conditions, and

5. What obligations would each party assume in case of failure to meet the terms of the contract?

Contract farming is not new in the farming business. However, in connection with swine production, it has not yet gained any considerable foothold. Most figures quoted today show that less than 3 per cent of all hogs are being produced under contract. However, this figure might well be expanded to 30 or 40 per cent in a very short time.

Contract farming in hogs is of two general types, the feeder pig contract and the feeder pig production contract.

The feeder pig contract in itself is much like those used by the broiler industry. Frequently, the feed dealer will supply the pigs, feed, and special management and will take the hogs when they reach a specific weight for market. The producer receives a payment based on the gain of the pigs.

In the feeder pig production contract, the procedure often followed

is for bred sows to be leased to the farmer. Some contracts provide for meat-type hogs to be supplied and then arrangements are made for premium prices for the pigs produced.

One contract that has received considerable attention is a combination contract with the feed company and the meat packer acting as joint integrators. Producers are required to adopt a multiple farrowing system that furnishes the packer with a year-around supply of animals. Under this plan, the feed company supplies the supplements, which are paid for at the time the hogs are sold. The farmer makes his own arrangements to finance buildings and equipment.

One important aspect of contract production of swine when it is financed by feed dealers is the constant pressure to expand. Continued expansion by efficient operators might increase the supply of pork to a point where prices could hover near the cost of production. There would be very little fluctuation in price from year to year. The hog cycle as we now know it would disappear. The corn-hog ratio could become very narrow. The in and out and the inefficient producer would be eliminated.

This contract program may be out of the immediate picture because there still is not a real good available source of feeder pigs. Pig hatcheries in themselves have not been too successful because of problems related to disease and parasite control. However, if this problem can be overcome, one is likely to see a sharp upturn in production of pork by contract.

ADVERTISING DEADLINE

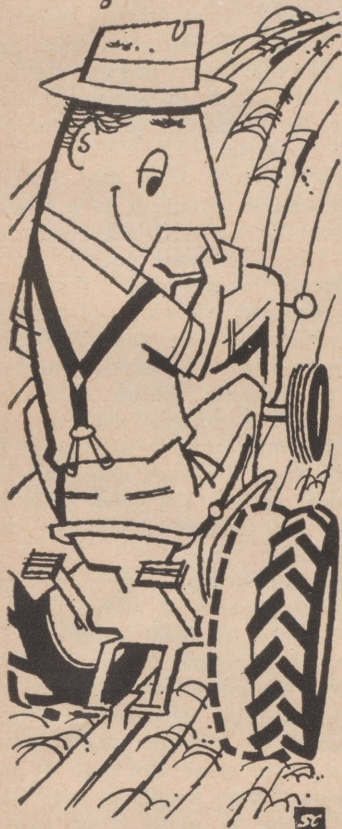
for

MARCH ISSUE

MARCH 1, 1959



Courtesy
Allis-Chalmers
member National
Safety Council



THINK AHEAD! Space
your wheels for hillside
safety.

Dairies Must Find Market — or Else

MILK PRODUCTION in Canada hits an all-time high of 18 billion pounds in 1958 and is headed for another banner year, according to Dr. H. A. Derby, chief of Dairy Products Division, Canada Department of Agriculture.

He told the Dairy Farmers of Canada convention at Calgary, Alta., that under present conditions unless the weather is very adverse, this year's volume of milk may even exceed that of 1958.

Prices Too High

Dr. Derby warned that the dairy industry has priced itself out of foreign markets and even limited trading is done by subsidizing the product. And, he noted, selling below cost has repercussions among trading nations, particularly those whose costs are much below those in Canada.

Spurred by good pastures and feed, good herd management, and favorable returns, the dairy farmer last year produced three-quarters of a billion pounds more than in 1957 . . . and with fewer cows.

The increase went mainly into butter production and the year's total is expected to reach a record-breaking 338 million pounds. While the relatively high price of butter stimulated production, it also discouraged consumption, which, over an 11-month-period, decreased by 10 million pounds.

Margarine production, on the other hand, is expected to reach 140 million pounds in 1958 — an increase of 35 million pounds in six years.

Said Dr. Derby: "With the wide difference in the price of these two products, an increase in margarine consumption is likely to continue unless steps are taken to bring the price relationship of the two products more into line."

Cheddar cheese production for the first 11 months last year totalled 84 million pounds, a decrease of 8 million pounds over the same period in 1957. Consumption was on the increase and domestic disappearance by the end of the year was expected to hit 78 million pounds, or 90 per cent of total production.

Where Milk Goes

Summing up use of milk for the year, Dr. Derby noted: (1) The fluid milk outlet varied little; (2) More milk was used in the manufacture of butter and ice cream; and (3) Less milk was used in cheese and in the concentrated whole milk industry.

"Economy of the Canadian dairy industry is flourishing today," he said, "but immediate prospects are affected by the unsettled international situation. Canada is dependent on international trade to remove small surpluses which, if not removed, will depress domestic prices."

Dr. Derby said that means must be derived within the industry to bring the producer and consumer of dairy products to a position whereby a price will be arrived at for products that will be fair to both seller and ultimate buyer, the consumer.

There must be progress on two sides, on the farm and in the dairy. The trend of dairying is upwards, with industry geared for greater output. Its success depends on markets. In this field there must be enterprise and a search for improvement all along the line, he said.

HEARD THIS ONE?

"I ordered a dozen oranges, but you only sent ten."

"Part of our service, ma'am. Two of them were so bad, we saved you the trouble of throwing them away."

J. Robert Carr of Wilton Junction, Iowa, with his auburn-coated Aberdeen-Angus Steer Red Dog, named grand champion of the National Western Stock Show at Denver, Colorado, recently. Red Angus are now registered as a distinct breed in the U.S.



The Country Lane

THE FINITE SUM ADDS UP

It is so easy for a heart to break
Without a signal to the passers-by,
For silence clothes more sorrows than a sigh,
And pride denies a thirst it cannot slake.

The fragile things, like joys one did not take,
Remembered raptures when the tongue was dry
Beyond all speech, brief moments none can buy,
Though prized, may yet bring sadness in their wake.

But let no man be daunted by the fear
Of stalking sorrow in the years to come,
Recalling prophet's dictum long ago
Concerning paradise and swords, nor peer
Too long at shadows, for the finite sum
Adds up to this: Each joy is worth its woe.

by Robert Avrett.

OLD COUPLE

These stumble, not ungently, through the country of
forgetting.

Hand in hand was their coming — almost, not quite.
Now, parted by the years, through no sunrise or setting
They creep mole-eyed, confused, in the dim half light.

This finds no answer after the long together,
The backward sweep of time, the years replete
With common venture, the not unpleasant tether
Of wont that circumscribed the wandering feet.

Yet even in this lost country a minute happens,
Tagged with some frayed dream or ancient pledge,
Holding a desperate flicker of memory in it.
When they meet once more, these two, by some sweet
pool's edge.

by Myrtle Reynolds Adams.

THE OLD HOUSE

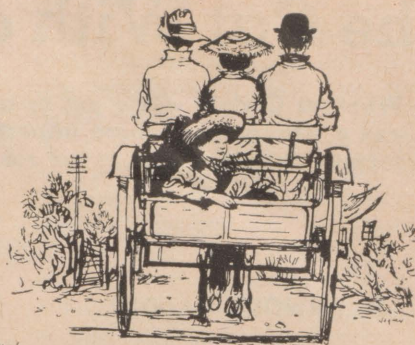
Time, swift to destroy, for us now retouches
The garden path and the rose at the door.
Oh, long is the way that our feet have wandered,
And the hours we claimed shall return no more!

Light, winged as a bird in the blue of summer,
At dawn came here, and the sound of the tide
Crept into my heart when I turned to love you
And our flame rose high while the late stars died.

Flowers, born of our joy, in the night still languish.
The old house hears, like a wind from the dead,
Our feet on the stairs, and its curtains tremble
When the lamps burn low o'er a stranger's head.

Thoughts, white as the breath of an hope immortal,
Are pale ghosts now in the room that we knew.
Mayhap the lips of some lover murmur
In the darkness there as I did to you.

Dear, we must go, for the day is waning.
We lived and loved. Can a god do more?
And the house shall stand as a dream remembered
Of a rose and a girl and an open door.



I CANNOT REMEMBER

I cannot remember being born,
but I have known it in dreams.
I have lain in the warm mothering arms
of breathing Darkness.
Drowsily, through my being,
oozed the pulse of black streams.
I was at peace,
infinitely safe,
happy as a wave on Nirvanic shores.

Into my dark bliss,
there stabbed fingers of light,
drawing me outwards to regions of pain.
My hand, outflung,
touched soft maternal flesh.
I awoke—
and drew the woman close to my side.

THE SCRUBWOMAN

This silent drudge
Rinses and wrings,
As if she were washing
Other things.

Not merely floors
She tackles on knees,
But inner burdens
She must appease.

Heavy, she labors
As if in relief
Of trying to mop up
Smudges of grief;

As if she were cleansing,
With soap and water
The stain of one
Who seemed her daughter.

by Louis Ginsberg.

THOSE WHO LOOK BACKWARD

How can it be I am no longer young,
I for who time was too deep to run dry!
The sands have shifted, counting me among
Those who look backward with a silent cry.
Was that hour love, and were those moments grief?
What happened to the laughter, quickly spent,
And half-forgotten? Oh, it was too brief,
Too fugitive for any measurement.
I who looked forward with impatient youth
Had no concern with watching time unfold,
Except perhaps to recognize one truth —
Those who looked backward had at last grown old.
But no one told me of the compensation
Within the timeless calm of resignation.

by Donna Dickey Guyer.

The Cat With a Woman's Eyes

Whether Carlyle was a pet or a pest was hardly the question. There was a stranger and more important reason why this Valentine's Day seemed the right time to get rid of him.

By ARNOLD CALDER

THE moment she saw the car's nose poking timidly through the snow bonneted stone pillars at the gateway, and knew that it was his, the gloom went out of the February morning as if a burst of spring sun had split it.

"James!" she breathed, rushing upstairs through the gaunt house to her mirror. "It is James!"

And as she forced a trembling comb through her common brown hair and patted a prim flattery of pink onto her face, she could not shake off the feeling that at long, long last this must surely be a day which Fate had chosen to make amends.

"It must be all over with that other woman," she decided as she steadied her hand to pluck out a solitary gray hair. "I don't know what he ever saw in her anyhow."

Sure it was over. Why else would he be here?

He came to the back, just as he had done so often some seven years ago. The knock was ridiculously light for so big a man — a little hen-tap like that of some shy peddler who knows before the door opens that there will be no sale. That too, was as it used to be, only then there had been reason for such timidity. Her aunt had been highly contemptuous of young men with full hearts and empty pockets who were bold enough to pay court to a girl of a fine family.

"I hope I didn't get you up, Mary," he said.

"Why, no. No, James. Not at all," she said, fumbling with the knot of her housecoat. "It's just that I—I haven't quite got fixed up yet. Won't you . . . come in?"

He took off his hat and contemplated the stain in the band but he didn't move. She thought. He's better looking than ever. Oh, my, yes! Not bad at all!

"The lady down at the Cairn Cattery said you were wanting to



"My very best Royal Albert!" she said. "You should feel highly honored!"

sell your Persian cat," he said. "I'm looking for one."

Mary hoped that the white feeling which crept through her wouldn't show in her face. Only that! Not her at all! Only that!

"I remember that he used to be quite a cat, only I didn't expect you'd want to part with him," James went on. "It's for a present."

Mary pulled her housecoat tighter. She felt positively chilly. So the cat wouldn't even be for himself then! It would be for *her*!

"I—I'd really sort of changed my mind about selling Carlyle," she faltered. "I—I don't quite know what to say."

A drop from the snow melting in the eaves above splashed down his lapel and he studied it as if it were quite important.

"She had a Persian that got killed, and nothing will do now but get her another one . . . You know how some women carry on about a cat."

"I'm wondering if—if I might be one of those women myself, James. But do come in, won't you?"

So they went in to the living room and when he sat down she saw with a little shock that almost the first thing he looked at was the big, oil portrait of her aunt

which hung above the fireplace.

"She's still here, I see," he said quietly.

Mary began hunting for the cat. "I do hope he's in," she said.

James and the aunt in the portrait were still staring at each other. "Thought you'd have lugged that up to the attic long ago."

Mary peered under the armchair, under the bookcase, under the library table. "Carlyle!" she called "Come here, Carlyle!"

"Come to think of it though, we had something like that hanging up in our parlour back home. Only there was no picture to it. It was a big motto that kept saying 'Thou, God, Seest Me!'"

"Carlyle! Please, Carlyle!"

"Practically ruined that parlour for courting," James said. "One of my sisters never did get married."

Mary gave up the search. Well, it was nice to know that at least he wasn't bitter any more, she thought as she sat down to talk.

They said the usual unimportant things. She told him that she was still the secretary out at Trotter & Trotter's, that the girls were very congenial at the office and often came up to the house; that Mr. Babsby still looked after her fires. What she was trying hard not to tell him of course, was that

it was still a quiet, orderly and utterly virtuous life, but what could she do about it?

As if he didn't already know!

And as if she didn't already know, she got him to tell her that the lumber business was really pretty brisk now even if you did have to pay \$1.00 an hour for labor; that he had a new car—well it was a demonstrator actually, but it was the same thing as new, and that he'd got tired of boarding house bread puddings five times a week and had left Mrs. O'Neil's for an apartment over the bank. In short, he was trying hard not to brag that things were at last indeed looking up for him.

But she was sure that underneath all of this little talk, both of them were thinking of something which neither would ever dare to mention. They were thinking of that last time they had been in this room, of that St. Valentine's evening when he had offered her the present. She could still see that scene as if it had happened yesterday.

It was about eight in the evening, St. Valentine's Day, and her aunt, lace-throated and properly black, had sent her to the piano to play some songs. There were no flowers on the table, no silly cards in red and white — no evidence of the day which invited love at all. Her aunt held no brief for such adolescent frivolities.

Then James came. She could see him yet, his hair slicked too tight to his head, his scrubbed red neck too tight in his collar, his blue striped suit too tight on his spreading shoulders. But most of all she remembered the tightness of his face when he got around to handing her the little box.

"It's an engagement ring," he said. "Do you want it?"

Her aunt looked for a minute as if she might have a heart attack. "Get out!" she said. "Get out and don't come back!"

James didn't even look at her. "What to you say, Mary?"

"If you take that silly ring you'll leave this house this very night," her aunt proclaimed.

"Naturally," James said.

"I'll utterly and everlastingly disown you, Mary!"

"What do you say Mary?"

And then her aunt did a surprising thing. She forgot her anger and let her voice fill up with pleading. "After all these years, Mary! After all I've done for you, how can you even think of being so ungrateful? How, Mary?"

That was the end of it. "Not now, James," Mary had told him as she fought back the tears. "It can't be now."

So he had said goodbye for good then and gone out into the snowy night, and until now, he had never been back.

Well, it helped a little to see now that he held no grudge and could even joke a bit about it. Maybe he understood it better now. After all, what else could she have done that day? Suppose her aunt had been a little Cromwell all her life, she had still given her a home when she had nowhere else to go, and no man could ever expect her to forget that.

"About this cat," James said, suddenly getting back to the point of his visit again. "did you say you weren't going to sell him or that you might?"

"Oh! The cat! But we haven't found him yet, have we?"

She began looking again. Behind the sofa, behind the drapes, out on the window ledge. "He's around all right," she said. "He just won't come. He does just what he pleases. That's what infuriates me about him! Oh, I've been going to sell him a dozen times or more only every time I come right down to it I—I well."

James was looking at the portrait again. "It's like I said before, Mary. She's still here."

"I don't think I follow you, James."

"I mean that it was *her* cat."

"She did think a lot of it. She thought more of Carlyle than she did of—"

"Than she did of you."

"She couldn't boss him, though," she said. "He was just as independent then as he is now."

"And you never saw the lesson. And you still hate the cat just like you must have hated her, but he's got to stay sacred because he was *her* idol. No you won't sell him, because old lady Ironsides is still queen in this old castle and you're still afraid of her."

Mary straightened up from the unflattering position occasioned by the search under the radiator and threw back a strand of hair.

I think I will *sell* him! she decided, but she didn't quite manage to say it aloud. And it was at that moment, as if he had intercepted the dangerous thought and had come to shame her for thinking such a thing, that Carlyle came in. Carlyle, the despicable, the magnificent, the magnificently independent had been in the bathroom

all the time playing with the drip of the tap. He landed now with a heavy plop and came striding majestically into the living room. When he came to the centre of the room he made a little halo of his gorgeous tail and with the dignity of utter assurance, he lowered himself into it. Then he just glared at her through the slits of his cold gold eyes.

You won't do it, he was saying to her. You wouldn't dare!

Mary looked away from him. "There are times," she said, "when I get so provoked with him that I could give him to a medical school. I feed him the best. Buttered toast and anchovy paste every night. It's a sin, really but—"

"But your aunt used to do it."

"And I wash him and comb him and let him sleep on the sofa. He's a little king around here. But do I get any gratitude? Not a bit of it. He comes and goes when he feels like it. He jumps on top of the bookcase, on top of my china cabinet, on my dresser. He'll even ransack the cupboard when I'm not looking."

"I'd bat his ears back for him."

"But—but somehow he always seems to be looking at me as if he had a right to these things."

"I'll give you \$20.00. Right now."

She felt herself on the very point of saying yes, when she made the brief mistake of allowing herself to look at Carlyle again and of seeing his look of supreme confidence "Could we have a — a cup of coffee first?" she stammered. "Give me just that much time to decide, will you?"

He smiled and said yes.

In a flurry she set the table for two and in between trips she applied a few more sly dabs of color to her face.

I wonder if that woman who has her hooks into him now really appreciates him, she asked herself. I wonder how she ever managed to land him, anyhow. They say she's an awful bore.

"My very best Royal Albert," she said when she was settled with the pot in her hands. "You should feel highly honored."

He turned his saucer bottom-side up. "That's right," he said, "scare me so I'll be sure to drop something."

"And my best Brown Betty cookies. Carlyle loves these."

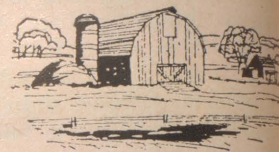
The coffee wasn't hot enough

(Continued on Page 28)



The Better Impulse

NEWS AND VIEWS OF THE
WOMEN'S INSTITUTES OF QUEBEC



OFFICE HAPPENINGS

MISS McOUAT and Miss Runnels are making up their schedule for the year. There is still time for branches to send in requests for courses, but naturally the first in get the choice of dates. We have some requests for sewing and we are still hoping to have a Home Demonstrator. More news about this after the Semi-Annual Board Meeting in February.

There will be a short course for Volunteer Librarians at the College June 16-19th. More information will be available later and applications would go through the Extension Department, Macdonald College.

We — the Film Department and I — would like to see a steady stream of films going out to the Institutes. Of course, the problem is getting a projector, but if it can be arranged, it makes a very valuable contribution to a meeting — also a program solver. New films are coming in to the Film Library all the time and many outdated ones are being discarded. Mr. Miller, through the National Film Board, is planning a film catalog just for the WI, picking out films for our convenorships that we might be interested in. I also asked that they make out a separate flyer for each convenor, listing the films for her department, so that she might keep it handy for her own convenience.

A very good ending for your courses — that last day — would be the showing of a film. If it was a Handicrafts course, the new film *Craftsman of Canada*, which Mr. Miller brought to see if we thought the Institutes would be interested in. We said definitely yes. It is in color and should make every Canadian man or woman decide to take up handicrafts; a new one *Jelly and Jam Session* for a Cooking course; There are also films for Health and Welfare; Danny Kaye's *Assignment Children* for Citizenship; *The Jungle and the Plow* for our UN interests; films on Agriculture, and beautification of farm grounds. Watch for the catalog which will be sent out as soon as printed.

(Continued on Page 23)

A Tribute to the Late Mrs. M. Whitcombe

THE DEATH OF Mrs. Margaret J. Whitcombe of Hatley, Quebec, in the year just past caused deep regret among W. I. branches in Stanstead County.

Mrs. Whitcombe was a school teacher before her marriage, and a graduate of McGill Normal School.

She had been in failing health for some time and had been confined to her bed for the past two years. But until her illness, she had been an active W. I. Member, serving as president of her own branch for 8 years and secretary-treasurer of the County W. I. for nearly 20 years. As one of its Charter members, she was honored with

a life membership in the organization in 1937.

Outside of W. I. activities, Mrs. Whitcombe was an ardent church supporter. She was a member of the Hatley Anglican Church and was treasurer of the Ladies Guild for 37 years.

Mrs. Whitcombe's unselfish devotion to her home, community and church, her many kindnesses to people in and around Hatley, always given so quietly and willingly, make treasured memories for those who were privileged to work with her.

Her time was willingly spent in Institute work. The institute motto "For Home and Country" was certainly her guiding light.



Mrs. Margaret Whitcombe, and members of the Stanstead County Executive taken several years ago. Mrs. G. E. LeBaron (centre) President, and Mrs. W. B. Sergeant (right) Secretary.

A DAY IN THE LIFE OF A SCHOOL NURSE

By Mrs. Gordon Shipway,
School Nurse, Stanstead County

DESCRIBING what a School Nurse does in a day is difficult. No two days are ever quite alike.

Some days are spent doing medical examinations with the local doctor in attendance, and mothers from the community may assist the nurse, undressing and dressing the children and helping whenever possible. The examinations include eye, ear, nose and throat check, and the weight of each child is noted.

First aid is given to pupils and teachers whenever necessary. Cases requiring medical attention are taken to the doctor, and to the hospital if the doctor recommends.

Patch tests for tuberculosis are given to each pupil. Five days later reactions are checked, and results noted. The Mobile X-Ray Unit visits each school every two years.

Each pupil's eyes are examined and where further tests seem necessary, appointments are made and transportation arranged. If parents are unable to assume costs when glasses are recommended, the glasses may be obtained through the Canadian National Institute for the Blind, the Junior Red Cross, and organizations such as the Lions Club, Kiwanis, Rotary Club, and local organizations. The Women's Institutes, Home and School groups and church auxiliaries also help this plan.

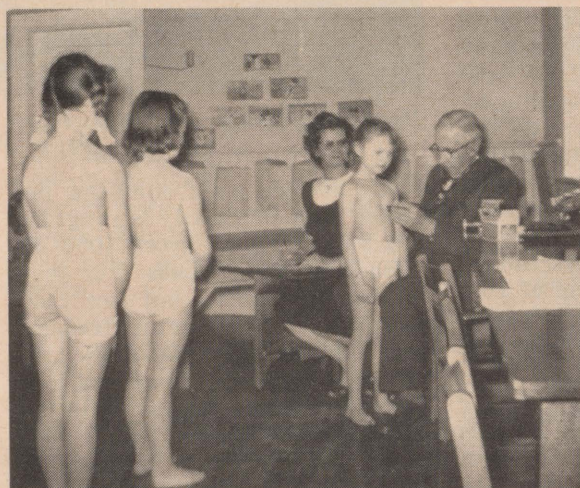
If requested by the teacher or the parents, a child's hearing may be tested with an Audiometer. The hearing loss is recorded and treatment arranged. Again, if parents are unable to assume the financial responsibility, arrangements can be made through the Junior Red Cross for the child to visit a clinic in Montreal. If it is found necessary for the child to be fitted with a hearing aid, the Junior Red Cross will help with the purchase.

All Junior Red Cross Clinics in Montreal are available to school-children. However, for schools beyond a 100 mile area there is a transportation problem, and in many cases half-fare railway certificates can be obtained through the Junior Red Cross for the child's escort.

The School Nurse finds that the time spent on welfare work is steadily increasing. Counseling pupils, advising and helping families, finding employment for job-



Polio Clinic, held under the supervision of the Unite Sanitaire at Magog's Princess Elizabeth High School.



Dr. C. L. Brown, 87 years young, is still the most active doctor in Stanstead County. Shown here with Mrs. Shipway, Health Supervisor, at the Annual Medical Examination in Ayer's Cliff school.

Getting their turn, boys from Grades I and II, Ayer's Cliff school. Mrs. R. McClary, class teacher lends a helping hand.



less parents, providing clothing for children where it is needed, and many other tasks are hers. In some schools a used clothing depot has been set up and often the School Nurse calls on its resources.

The County Health Unit organizes school clinics for various im-

munization and vaccination projects. The School Nurse is the administrator here.

Health classes are arranged for pupils, and lectures given and films shown. Again, the School Nurse supervises this work.

Parents are invited to come to

school for discussions on the physical and mental health of their children. When this is not possible, home calls are made by the School Nurse.

Cod liver oil capsules are available for every child in the county at a considerably lower price than they could be obtained anywhere else.

In order to make the public more aware of the School Health Services, lectures are given to different organizations on the work done by the School Nurse.

Reports are prepared quarterly for the Department of Education with copies going to all local school boards.

The health record of every child is kept up to date. All records are filed according to school and by grades. The maximum enrolment is approximately 4500 with a minimum of 1700.

Through visits to homes, addresses to public bodies, meetings with teachers and pupils, the School Nurse endeavours to augment public awareness of the value of proper nutrition and of the need for continuous effort toward the prevention and control of contagious diseases and the improvement of all health conditions.

OUR FAR AWAY SISTERS . . .

THE COUNTRYWOMAN tells of the women of Northern Australia. The 'far North' to us would mean cold, but in the far north of Australia these women live on huge sheep ranches and carry on their Institute meetings by radio. Their isolation is so complete that they often enquire what day it is. As one member said — "even a calendar doesn't help because you don't know what week you're in. I wait until the fortnightly newspapers arrive and work it out from them." They ask their southern sisters to help them to get regular visits from doctors (who might be 350 miles distant) and dentists, and better transportation for groceries and vegetables, especially in the hot weather. It sounds as though the days of pioneering for women were not in the past.

* * *

Mrs. de Mel, Area Vice-President, lately visited our constituent societies in Asia. Apparently one problem is to overcome prejudice against the drinking of milk for she mentions the use of milk as one of the recommendations at the Asian Conference in Calcutta and again when she vis-



Members of the Cleveland W. I. display the quilt they made for the 25th Anniversary of their branch.

ited Laos. In Cambodia the prejudice is particularly strong and 600 babies out of every 1000 die.

She reports of Laos that there is some air travel, but few roads and no buses, but against tremendous odds, the Women's Association is doing wonderful work and longing for more contacts with the outside world.

Of a five year old Institute for aborigines in Africa, she reports that few of the women had seen a pair of scissors until the first sewing lesson, but can now use sewing machines expertly. Health has improved, also the condition of the homes.

. . . AND NEARER HOME

The Women's Institute Annual Holiday held at Guelph last summer, (Ontario Agricultural College) had a program designed to be enjoyed by the older members.

1st Day — Musical recital and welcome by the Principal and a comic radio soap opero. Evening — a get-acquainted party.

2nd Day — Those who wished entered the following classes, Choral Singing, Textile Painting or Making Stuffed Toys and Dolls.

Afternoon — Demonstration on floral designing.

Evening — No program. Some attended movies, took a trip by car to place of interest or played cards.

3rd Day — Classes in the morning.

Afternoon — Demonstrations on making jams and jellies and later

a new way of sterilizing jars.

Wash jars in hot soapy water and rinse. Add 2 tbs. javex to a quart of water, soak for a few minutes and rinse. A fashion show; correct way of washing blankets and a demonstration on making articles for bazaars.

Evening — Talent night, produced by the members.

4th Day — Classes.

Afternoon — Bus trip to Stratford to Shakespearian Festival, with picnic supper in the park.

5th Day — Afternoon. Display of articles made in classes, and performance by the Choral Group.

* * *

WHAT USE OLD CATALOGS?

A NEW PROJECT for some of the Institutes of Nova Scotia is collecting old catalogs. They are sent to the British Sailors' Society, North Sydney. They are given out to Portuguese sailors when they call there in the spring, and the demand exceeds the supply. They take them home and Eaton's and Simpson's pass from house to house all winter. The women take patterns from the clothes and the men copy the windows, doors and household equipment. Sometimes 600 or more come asking for catalogs! So if anyone of you wants to help out in this goodwill gesture, send your old catalogs to Mrs. Carlton Mason, British Sailor's Society, North Sydney, N.S.

(Continued from Page 20)

A suggestion for a worthwhile prize to schools would be the new *Canadian Encyclopedia*. It is in 10 volumes at \$129.50, but may be paid for in installments of \$8.00 a month. If too expensive, school boards might help. Address The Canadiana Co. Ltd., 4602 Coolbrook Ave., Montreal 28.

Another interesting book, the *Nova Scotia volume of Canadian Mosaic* (\$2.00) may be purchased from Women's Institute Headquarters, N.S.A.C. Truro, N.S.

Just received a copy of the new booklet *ACWW 1929-1959*, by Mrs. Meier of Switzerland, an ACWW Executive Member for 21 years. They may be had at nine for \$1.00 from ACWW, 78 Kensington High St., London W.8, England. There is also the larger book (400 pages), *The History of ACWW* (\$1.25) from the same address.

Also received was a complimentary copy of Mrs. Wilson's book *A Delegate Reports*, mentioned in the last issue of *Macdonald Farm Journal*. Very readable and a good book for any member interested in the homelands of the ACWW societies around the world.

A NEW YEAR FOR US

THE NEW YEAR is the time for beginning again. A time for stocktaking and planning. This applies to organizations and clubs as well as businesses. Are they serving the purposes for which they were formed, or somewhere along the way have they detoured and lost track of their original aims.

One organization that should grow and expand is the Women's Institutes, for the simple reason that it reaches out to take in the countrywomen of the world, and the countrywomen are still the majority.

The Women's Institute originated in Canada for the benefit of the countrywomen of Canada. If sometimes we feel that it has fulfilled the task here, that we can't get more members because there are already too many organizations in our communities, let us remember that we are the only world organization of rural women, that only by remaining strong at home can we help all those other women who are just beginning to see that there are ways to improve their own lives and that there are other more fortunate of their sisters

ready to help from their own experiences.

The ACWW has over six million members and girdles the globe taking in nearly 40 countries. It all colors, races and creeds, we find that the hopes and fears of women, the desire to improve themselves, to make better conditions for their families, more hopeful futures for their children, are the same. More and more applications come into the ACWW as women hear of the help their sisters in other countries are getting and we all are enriched by the contacts.

By being associated with the United Nations, by having consultative status with FAO, UNESCO and UNICEF, by being a member of the Conference of Non-Governmental Organizations and represented through the Liaison Committee of Women's International Organizations we are recognized internationally as having an important part to play in the betterment of world conditions.

Let us make 1959 a year when we can bring hope and help to many more of the women of the world.

A LOOK AROUND

THIS IS JUST the month for a penetrating look around the home. The outer atmosphere is a bit uncooperative for examining the grounds outside, but before spring cleaning starts, make a tour with a pad and pencil. Just sit down in each room of your house and look around with a critical and constructive eye.

A little paint or paper here and there, or a new picture, or a dyeing job. It doesn't always mean money, you know. Sometimes just moving too many things, or rearranging does it. In fact, you get a big lift to the ego if you do it mostly with brains.

Try it.

CANADA'S POPULATION NEAR 18 MILLION IN 1959

With the indication that Canada's population at the new year may have topped 17¼ million, there seems to be a very good possibility that by the end of 1959 it will not be far from the 18 million mark. Final D.B.S. estimates are not yet complete but the indications are that the total of 16,887,000 at January 1, 1958 increased to about 17,275,000 at January 1, 1959.

THE FAITHFUL FEW

(author unknown)

*When the meeting's called to order
and you look around the room,
You're sure to see some faces that
from out the shadows loom;
They are always at the meetings
and they stay until they're
through —*

*The ones that I would mention are
the Always Faithful Few.*

*They fill the many offices and are
always on the spot,
No matter what the weather,
though it may be cold or hot;
Conditions may be dreadful, but
they are tried and true,
The ones you can rely on are the
Always Faithful Few.*

*There are lots of worthy members
who will come when in the mood,
When everything's convenient,
they can do a little good;
They're a factor in the meeting
and are necessary to. . . .
But the ones who deserve the
medals are the Always Faithful
Few.*

*If it were not for these persons,
whose shoulders at the wheel
Keep the institution moving, with-
out a halt or reel;
What would be the fate of meet-
ings, where we have so much to
do?*

*They surely would be failures
without the Always Faithful
Few.*

A SECRETARY'S LAMENT

If a secretary writes a letter, it is too long. If she sends a postcard, it is too short. If she sends a bulletin, it is too expensive.

If she calls a meeting, she is wasting time. If she doesn't call a meeting, she is a shirker.

If she offers a suggestion, she is a know-all. If she says nothing, she is useless.

If the attendance at the meeting is poor, she should have rung up all the members. If she does ring all the members, she is a pest.

If she asks for the fees, she is insulting. If she does not ask for the fees, she is lazy.

If the function is a huge success, the committee gets the praise. If it is a failure, it's the secretary's fault.

If she asks for advice, she is incompetent. If she does not, she is trying to run the show.

Ashes to ashes, dust to dust; if another won't do it, the secretary must! Alas! Poor Secretary!

(Courtesy "Home and Country" Federation of Women's Institutes of Southern and Northern Rhodesia)

The Month With The W.I.

THIS MONTH nearly every report deals with Christmas Meetings with the usual amount of carol singing, cheer, exchange of gifts, and gifts of food, cigarettes, toys and money to hospitals and needy.

ARGENTEUIL:

ARUNDEL held an enjoyable Christmas party. Dalesville members were guests at BROWNSBURG's meeting which included sketches, songs and a Swap party. A flag was purchased for the High School. DALESVILLE heard about Christmas customs in Holland, England, and Africa. An amusing poem was read on the recent forming of this branch at Dalesville. Grandmothers were in charge of the FRONTIER meeting. LACHUTE held a Bring and Buy sale in aid of Christmas hampers for the needy. LAKE-FIELD had "What I Would Like For Christmas," for their roll call. Readings pertaining to Christmas were read by JERUSALEM-BETHANY ladies. MILLE ISLES gave out UNICEF cards and enjoyed the meeting in the traditional manner. Members of PIONEER took up a collection for the Montreal Children's Hospital for the 40th consecutive year. UPPER LACHUTE-EAST END collected Christmas treats for the Rosemere Home. They also gave a donation to the local Association For Retarded Children.

BONAVENTURE:

BLACK CAPE had their annual collection for the Maria Hospital; they catered at a party; a Life Membership was presented to a member who has since passed on; used clothing was shipped to the Unitarian Service; annual donations were received; and letters were read concerning the "Old People's Home." GRAND CASCAPEDIA had a collection of jams and jellies for the Maria Hospital; a successful dance was held. MATAPEDIA discussed "Books as Birthday and Christmas Gifts;" book literature was displayed followed by discussion on "More Reading;" a successful rummage sale was held; best wishes were sent to all the shut-ins. Mention was made that Canada shared in the 10th Anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. MARCIL heard a report on the work done in Education during the past six months. A card party was held and plans were made to raise money to augment the hot lunch program. PORT DANIEL had a display of handwoven articles; sent a gift of weaving to their sister W. I. Branch in England; heard a report that the Catholic School had used their \$50 donation to buy much needed tables and that the Protestant School had used their donation to buy Blackout curtains. A bereaved family was remembered by a Christmas Basket and \$25 was donated to the hot lunch program at the school. RESTIGOUCHE held a stork shower for a bereaved mother and discussed ways and means of raising money for worthy projects during the coming months.

BROME:

ABERCORN's meeting was delayed a week on account of cold weather. Had the usual and typical holiday meeting with the usual cheer distributed. AUSTIN cancelled their Christmas meeting and postponed their January one. SUTTON had Christmas

Party with usual exchange of gifts. KNOWLTON'S LANDING had a Christmas party and gave gifts for children and for needy families.

CHAT-HUNTINGDON:

DEWITTVILLE heard a talk on Christmas customs by a member of Danish origin and a demonstration on making of corsages. DUNDEE heard a paper on "How Are We Preparing For Later Years?" had a demonstration on "Making Shelves With Pegboard" and an exchange of gifts. HEMMINGFORD heard story of Christmas customs around the world and a contest was held on "Making Christmas Gifts." HOWICK had a display of articles made from 1-1/2 yards of material; collected cotton for Cancer Society; and heard story of the origin and growth of Christmas Cards. HUNTINGDON had a typical Christmas party with a story of Christmas Memories and cheer parcels donated. ORMSTOWN heard a talk on "What is Wood?" and a demonstration on making table decorations.

COMPTON:

CANTERBURY sponsored a children's party; sent cheer baskets; sent box to Veterans in hospital and donated \$10 toward children's treat. COOKSHIRE heard a talk on 'Village History' and distributed cheer baskets. EAST ANGUS saw pictures of England, Ireland and Scotland with explanations; had an exchange of gifts; donated \$30 to Christmas cheer; \$10 to Cecil Memorial Home; and made tentative plans to install a sink and have running water in one of the class rooms in the high school so that it can be used as a W. I. room.

GASPE:

All the branches held their annual Christmas party. HALDIMAND had an exchange of gifts and distributed gifts to children who were ill. This branch raised \$60 in talent money. SANDY BEACH invited guests to their meeting; heard Christmas Legends of other lands and had the usual festivities. They paid their service fund and \$10 to the County. YORK had their party including receiving gifts, sending cheer and cards; placed plant in church in memory of a former member who passed away early in December. Had a discussion on Fair programmes; had a quiz on "Do's and Dont's;" materials were distributed for sewing for a later sale. WAKEHAM had a contest and a showing of original Christmas Wreaths with prizes for the best and raised \$63 from White Elephant Sale.

JACQUES CARTIER:

STE. ANNE'S sent \$35 to the Service Fund and following a discussion sent \$10.00 to the Children's Library. In answering the roll call members donated articles for the cheer baskets. Following the meeting a typical party was enjoyed.

MEGANTIC:

INVERNESS had discussion on short course to be held in 1959; had a contest; presented knitted socks for sale; received a donation of money; presented gifts for children; and a sick member was remembered with cards and flowers.

QUEBEC:

VALCARTIER had Dr. Gauthier as guest speaker with talk on "Rabies and Their Symptoms." Several thank-you notes were read for gifts and donations sent from W.I.

PONTIAC:

BRISTOL celebrated their anniversary by a banquet; sent each child at Brookdale Farm one gift; sent Christmas Cheer to shut-ins; sent 8 layettes to the Arabs; bought UNICEF cards; donated \$5.00 each to Springhill Fund, T. B. Seals, and UNICEF; and saw slides on "A Trip to Western Canada." CLARENDON had the usual Christmas party; had two contests; donated food for distribution to two needy families; and gave a pair of stockings to each child in a family of nine. FORT COULONGE had the usual Christmas party; held two contests; donated money to Christmas Seal campaign; sent Cheer boxes; and heard a Christmas story on "An Old-Time Farm Christmas." QUYON also had their party; donated \$5.00 to T. B. Association, \$10.00 toward bed linen for Pontiac Hospital; and heard report from the short course in Jewellery Making. SHAWVILLE donated food articles for needy families; heard report on the quilt blocks for the competition; donated \$10.00 to CNIB; and had their Christmas party. WYMAN heard short items from each acting convenor and had an exchange of gifts. Present project: the skating rink at Wyman.

RICHMOND:

CLEVELAND discussed ways of improving their meetings and had a contest on fancy bread. DENNISON MILLS had a Christmas tree and party for the members and children; sent baskets of fruit to shut-ins; and a donation of \$5.00 to UNICEF. GORE gave \$10.00 to the hot lunch programme; and \$25.00 for a Christmas gift; packed boxes of Christmas gifts for Veterans and for Children. MELBOURNE RIDGE sent scrap books to Cecil Memorial Home and books to the children's ward at Sherbrooke Hospital; and held a Christmas party for members and their children. RICHMOND HILL held a food sale and a contest; donated Christmas boxes to shut-ins, \$15.00 to Springhill Disaster Fund, and \$10 for hot lunches. RICHMOND YOUNG WOMEN gave \$5.00 toward hot lunches and Christmas cheer to needy families; and had exchange of gifts. SHIPTON sent a box to a friend in England and had a typical Christmas celebration. SPOONER POND sent baby powder and soap to the Cecil Memorial Home, cheer to shut-ins, and gifts for members children of pre-school age.

SHERBROOKE:

ASCOT had their Christmas party; sent cheer to shut-ins; planned Christmas supper and social evening for members and their families; had an exhibit of quilt blocks made for the contest. BELVIDERE held their party; had sale of home-made candy; and sold a quilt. BROMPTON ROAD purchased gifts for the Wales Home and for new Canadians living in the community; had their Christmas party and sponsored annual community tree. LENNOXVILLE heard talks on "Human Rights" and "Purpose of Education." They sent \$30.00 to Q. W. I. Service Fund; had a food sale; and had Mr. Neil Tracy of the CNIB as guest speaker.

STANSTEAD:

HATLEY saw slides on local fairs, celebrations, and sceneries of interest. Gifts were donated for Children's Memorial Hospital in Montreal. NORTH HATLEL enjoyed a supper meeting followed by a programme devoted to a review and discussion of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

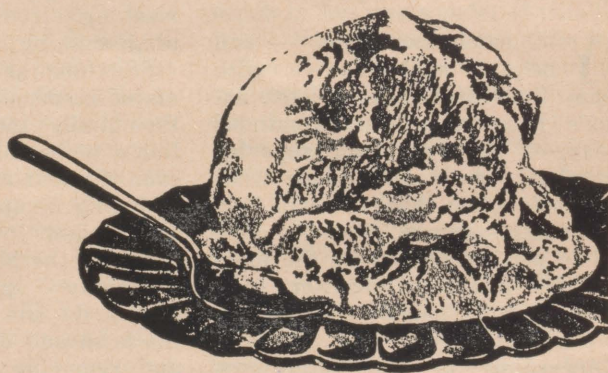
VAUDREUIL:

CAVAGNAL had 35 members at their Christmas party with an exchange of gifts and a collection of ties for the veterans. Five members assisted at the Ste. Annes Military Hospital on Dec. 22 when candy, cigarettes, and ties were given to the veterans.

* * *

We are glad to see Bonaventure County again in The Month With The W.I. and hope to see it every month in the future. For some reason it has been missing for some time. CASCAPEDIA sends a summary of recent month's happenings in their branch. Briefly, the highlights are; May, a rummage sale, proceeds \$23.00. The August meeting was a beach party at Maria. Also in August a concert, which was repeated in Port Daniel, and lunch served at Agricultural Fair, part of proceeds going to the Calf Club. October — prizes to New Richmond, Cascepedia and North West Schools, games and balls to St. Jude's Convent and swings to Cascepedia School. Also raised \$119 at a Masquerade Dance. November — Assisted English member in trip to England. Wreath laid at Cenotaph. December — Exchange of gifts and Christmas party. Twenty four chairs bought for the Institute.

**Deliciously
Different!**



**PURITY
ICE CREAM**

— a food product, so pure and nutritious, thanks to the high milk and cream production standards set by Canada's dairy industry.

THE PURITY ICE CREAM COMPANY LTD.
1076 MOUNTAIN ST. MONTREAL, QUE.

RECIPE PAGE

Oven Barbecue



BARBECUE SAUCE FOR CHICKEN

- 4 teaspoons salt
- 1 teaspoon white pepper
- 2 tablespoons sugar
- 1 tablespoon paprika
- 1 cup white vinegar
- 1/2 cup vegetable oil
- 4 teaspoon Worcestershire sauce

1 clove garlic, minced
 2/3 cup grated onion
 1/4 cup water OR
 1/4 cup tomato catsup

Combine ingredients in the order listed. Mix well and simmer, uncovered for 10 minutes. Press through a fine sieve. Makes 2 cups. This is enough sauce for 5 to 6 pounds of cut-up chicken.

OVEN BARBECUED CHICKEN

Use 5 to 6 pounds cut-up chicken. Dry the pieces to absorb excess moisture. Dip pieces into the Barbecue Sauce to coat thoroughly. Arrange skin side down in greased shallow baking pan. Place pan on low rack in very hot oven (425°F.) 30 minutes. Turn chicken skin side up and baste with additional sauce. Bake 10 minutes. Baste and bake 5 to 10 minutes longer. 6 to 8 servings.

Note: Dilute remaining sauce with a small amount of water, bring to boil and serve with chicken.

"Honey" Not Vinegar Makes Hubby Work

By LAURA PARKER

"YOU catch more flies — and helpful husbands — with honey than with vinegar," the nation's housewives were reminded today, as a survey team reported on when, where and under what circumstances a husband will help with the housework.

The poll, sponsored by the makers of a household cleanser, indicated that husbands will be glad to pitch in, if . . .

According to the interviews, most of the "ifs" involve an IOU on the part of the little woman. In other words, he will help if she will promise a favor in return. And in most cases, the desired favor is a promise not to do something.

Housework was defined according to an occupational study of "woman's work" recently made by social researchers Robert S. Weiss and Nancy Morse Samuelson at the University of Michigan, includes:

"Cooking, sewing, cleaning, washing, ironing, grocery shopping, canning, and budgeting."

"So long as the husband takes major responsibility for producing the family income, housework is likely to be allocated to the wife, even if she is engaging in the ever-widening occupational pursuits she can follow outside the home," comment the Michigan researchers.

Strictly speaking, household chores do not include caring for the lawn and driveway, putting up and removing screens and storm windows, cleaning the garage and basement, and doing the other "heavy things" around the house.

Doing a Favor

The survey indicated that husbands agree that these things are "man's work," but that they will help with the household chores themselves with the idea that they are doing a favor.

How much of a favor they think

they are doing is revealed by the list of "don'ts" which make up the conditions most of them lay down in return for chipping in on "woman's work":

Don't ask him to ask the boss for a raise.

Don't invite your relatives to the house too much, and never without consulting him.

Don't be unkind to members of his family.

Don't nag him about your allowance.

Don't question him about working late.

Don't hint about the bad condition of the car or your wardrobe.

Don't prevent him from going on hunting trips, or schedule conflicts during the limited seasons when such trips can be taken.

Don't remind him that he is getting older or fatter.

Don't harp on how well the Joneses are doing.

Don't ask him how he bowled or how well he did at golf or poker,

unless he acts as if he wants you to (then don't fail to).

The survey indicated that the male has a far more sensitive ego than most wives seem to appreciate.

Not all the husbands surveyed named all the "don'ts," but as their lists grew in length, it seemed no longer to be entirely a question of whether they will help with the housework, but whether they will stay around at all!

HOW FAR THAT LITTLE CANDLE THROWS HIS BEAM

THE LARGEST candle factory in Britain was formally opened in South London recently. It belongs to a firm that has been making candles for over 100 years and has factories all over the world. When reporter Hardiman Scott visited it his first surprise, he said, was to find that the ordinary domestic candle, which has been made since about the First Century, was still the backbone of the candle trade. Another surprise was that in this factory, which has the newest equipment as well as men skilled in the old craft, candles were still being made in the oldest way of all in which men pour wax over long wicks hanging on frames; the hot wax slowly solidifies and gradually builds up the candle. "Altar candles are made in this way", said Hardiman Scott, "I saw one 6 footer being made. The man who was ladelling the hot wax over it had been doing this work — which is highly skilled — for 40 years. These candles are made mostly from beeswax, whereas other candles are made from paraffin wax imported from Assam and Borneo. The big 6-footer would weigh about 35 pounds and cost between \$36 and \$45.

The same system, modified so that wax is automatically poured down over the wicks into moulds, was used to make a lot of art candles, Hardiman Scott said. There was a good deal of handwork to be done in decorating Christmas candles with holly leaves and other devices, and for these production was always 15 months in advance.

"Alongside these old craft methods are new machines. One of them turning out 1000 tiny candles for birthday cakes, every minute. In these machines powdered wax is compressed — one ton per square inch — and then it's squeezed out like a long linen line of wax, which is fed into the machines

and chopped to size. This factory turns out about a million candles and night lights of one kind or another every day." Then there were specialist candles; for example, the kind that explorers could eat, if need be; the standard candle used by scientific institutions to measure candlepower; the ordinary household candle is 1¼ candlepower; and the King Alfred candle. "Alfred the Great ordered candles as a means of time keeping; and one is still made for this purpose for the Science Museum — to burn away the hours."

NEW PATTERN OF PUBLICITY ON MILK

THE SERVICE des Produits du Lait officially announce a new radio program which started January 8th, 1958 for a 22 week period trial. If successful in the promotion of dairy products this program will be continued in the fall.

The program is entitled "Recettes en vedette" and instead of merely offering the housekeeper standard recipes as in other programs, the housekeeper is invited to submit original recipes prepared with milk, butter, cheese, ice cream, cream, concentrated or evaporated milks, cottage cheese, etc.

To interest the housekeeper in sending recipes a special prize is offered every week for the best recipe. A \$200.00 prize will be offered to the best of the 4 winning recipes of the month, and at the end of this series of radio programs, a grand prize of \$1,000.00, will be given to the best of the 22 winning recipes of the series.

Mrs. Rachel Pilon, nutritionist at La Fondation de La Santé par le Lait Inc. of Montreal has accepted the supervision of this contest. A Montreal dietician judges the recipes each week. For the final grand prize at the end of the season a jury will be chosen and will join Mrs. Pilon and Mrs. Dionne in choosing the winning recipe.

The Service has arranged for each dairy product to get its turn in being starred every week, and each product will be starred 4 or 5 times during the six months trial period. These broadcasts will coincide with several national promotion campaigns scheduled for this time of year; the Milk Festival in April; Butter and Concentrated Milk promotion during Lent; June Dairy Month which

will emphasize the uses of ice cream and cream with fresh fruits and many others.

This 10-minute program gives the winning recipe, the name of its author and a description of the prize, and also gives a review of the dairy product which will be starred the following week, thus suggesting the type of recipes to be submitted. A short interview with some well known individual in favour of the starred dairy product and two spot ads on the dairy product week completes the show. The commentator is Jacques Des Bailleurs who will also act as master of ceremonies.

C.K.A.C. Montreal carries the show every Thursday from 12.20 to 12.30 p.m. (just before Father Desmarais' "Clinique du Coeur.") If this program proves a success, CKAC will join Quebec Station CHRC in the fall, to insure a better coverage for the whole province.

THE BEARS HAD IT, BUT DIDN'T WANT IT

By D. C. MORTON

We read in the July Information Bulletin of the Canadian Federation of Agriculture that production of margarine in Canada from January to May has risen by 9.8 percent over the same period for 1957.

This is very interesting, but there is a story going the rounds of Vancouver Island dairymen which makes one wonder if this increase has anything to justify it.

The story is absolutely true. It happened to Walter Miller of Duncan this summer.

He and his family set out for a camping holiday at an up-island resort. One night soon after arrival their camp was visited by bears. The family slept on peacefully. In the morning all the provisions for a lengthy stay had been eaten up, even cans of food had been smashed in by the bears to get at the contents.

There was one exception — a pound of margarine — the bears had opened the packet, taken a good sniff, and left it untouched.

The story was retold, with some relish, by Walter's father, Remie Miller, at Nanaimo Fair. Remie was helping with the 30 head exhibit of Saville Ayrshires from Cobble Hill and the boys in the dairy barns received the yarn with some enthusiasm.

THE CAT WITH A WOMAN'S EYES

(Continued from page 19)

to hold him as long as she had hoped. He drained his cup, upended it and looked at the dribble. Carlyle came over, sniffed, and condescendingly rubbed his back against Mary's legs.

"Well," James said. "What's the verdict?"

Carlyle climbed into Mary's lap and studied the male intruder in his domain with a high and a cool disdain. Then he slowly swung his cold gold eyes back to his mistress.

"I guess I'd better keep him," she said.

James leaned back in his chair. "I thought so," he said. Then he looked at the dauntless face in the portrait again. "I guess you'll always be here, old lady. And always Queen."

He picked up his hat and she saw that he was about to say good-bye again. "Could I make another cup of coffee for you?" she asked desperately. "It'll only take a minute."

He didn't answer the question. "It's a pretty deep rut, isn't it Mary? What would it take anyhow to part you from that little lord of a cat?"

She tried to laugh. "You should have come on a day when I was mad at him, James. I *do* have quite a temper, you know."

"Really?" He looked at her for so long that the clock on the mantel seemed to get noisy. "I didn't know that."

"Please let's have another cup of coffee," she said, and she got up and went out to the kitchen before he had the time to say no.

How absolutely silly of me to keep that cat! she was telling herself as she spooned the coffee into the percolator. Why in the world don't I let that old bore—that lady friend of his have the little beast? They deserve each other!"

The crash which sent her rushing back to the living room sounded as though the whole table must have been upturned. Actually the carnage consisted of one Royal Albert cup, saucer for same, one Royal Albert creamer, cream for same, the hand painted dish which held the Brown Bettys, and contents of same.

She wasn't quite fast enough to see Carlyle hit the floor, but when she got to the door, Carlyle was in full retreat to the bathroom.

"My good Royal Albert!" she cried. "Oh, that despicable beast!"

"I was just trying to shoo him out of the cream. I'm awfully sorry. If I had let him alone he mightn't have been so clumsy?"

Mary bent down to pick up the shining pieces of green and gold.

"They belonged to your aunt too?"

"The china was one of the few things of hers that I ever cared for."

"Are you—mad enough now?"

"Take him away!" she said, clenching her fists. "Take him away right now. Before I can change my mind!"

James was skirmishing in the bathroom with Carlyle almost before she had finished. "You better go out into the kitchen till I get him away," he said. "I don't want him hypnotizing you again with your aunt's eyes."

So she didn't see Carlyle being carried off. She just heard his indignant protesting, the startled unbelief in his yowling and then the outside door shut him away from her.

As soon as the door slammed, she was afraid she was going to be sorry. The house was very empty now. More so than it had ever been, and she was alone with the cloud of a great sin hanging over her head. She went out into the kitchen again where she wouldn't have to face the accusing eyes above the fireplace.

Out there, she began to think a bit more clearly and after awhile she thought. There's something rather strange about this. It had happened altogether too conveniently. Sure, Carlyle often walked on the table, but he was always pretty careful how he walked. And in all her life she could never remember Carlyle getting into the cream. He positively turned up his nose at milk.

The bell rang. It was James again. He didn't have Carlyle with him. "He's all right," he said. "He's in the car. But I had to come back to see how much you wanted for him."

It took almost more courage than she could rally to ask him. "Did Carlyle really knock those things off, James?"

He took off his hat and examined the interior with extreme care. He tried to laugh but his blush spoiled the effort. "When a person gets in a rut, Mary, a little pushing from the outside is a good thing sometimes. Don't you think?"

"You better bring him back."

"No," he answered still looking

at his hat, "I don't think I will. The deal is made . . . And besides, I've been thinking I sort of need him to get out of a—a rut of my own . . ."

Mary didn't understand.

"This lady friend of mine that wants him," he explained, "I've been a sort of a little choreboy for her for nearly seven years now. My chore for today was to buy her a Persian cat. She's been crying about the one that got killed for two weeks now. But I'm as sure as anything that she wouldn't cry over losing me like that!"

Mary felt the warmth of a great light inside of her, but she couldn't find a word that would sound right.

"So why don't I take this cat to her, not for a Valentine present, but for a farewell present?"

"Why not, James," she repeated weakly and hoping that he would kiss her.

He did, and when the family let her get her breath back, he said, "Funny thing, though—you know I just don't fancy going up there with that cat. I'm just not in the mood for the kind of lecture she's sure to throw at me."

She took his hand. "It is hard to make a clean, quick break all alone, isn't it?"

So she racked her brain for a way to help him. "Why not just take Carlyle down to the express office, James?" They'll take him out."

He thought that would be a good idea. A very good idea.

STRANGER THAN FICTION!

All that was necessary in Paisley, Ontario, recently to make a TV. thriller would have been a villain, a couple of Hollywood cops, and perhaps a buxom heroine:

Lightning struck a barn on a farm, setting it afire. It skipped on into a field and hit a horse which had to be destroyed. The farmtr phoned the village volunteer fire department for help. Meantime a bolt of lightning had hit the electric siren, used to assemble the firefighters, a knock-out blow. The firemen had to be summoned by runners. A late-comer following the fire truck through sheets of rain in his car noticed the fire-hose unwinding off the truck. Slamming on his brakes to avoid the hose he was wrecked from behind by a following car. And Right didn't triumph; the farmer's barn, hay, grain and implements were destroyed.

1958 BIG YEAR FOR BEEF

WITH live cattle and carcass exports sharply higher, with prices in Toronto touching a high of \$29 in December and with cattle and calf marketings the highest on record, 1958 was truly a big year for beef. Cattle marketings at stockyards and direct to packers reached a new high of 2,470,000 head, just 2,000 above 1957. Calf marketing totalled 1,018,000 head, up 13,000 head from the year previous.

The inspected slaughter of cattle dropped by 5 per cent from last year to 1,889,000, the second highest on record. With inspected calf slaughter, the dip was more pronounced from 1957. Declining to 785,000 head, calf slaughter was 11.5 per cent below 1957 and the lowest since 1953.

Exports played a highly significant role in the 1958 beef and veal picture. Live cattle exports of 543,000 head to the U.S.A., all but 13,000 from Western Canada, set a new record. Shipments last year were almost double the previous year. The greatest increase was in feeder cattle, 460,000 head against 204,000. Slaughter cattle exports of 83,000 were up 11 per cent. Calf exports at 16,000 increased over 1957 by 32 per cent.

Exports of dressed beef to all countries also increased. Shipments in 1958 amounted to 51 million lbs., 5 million over 1957. Veal exports dropped by 2 million lb.

The recorded back-to-the-country movement of stockers and feeders dropped by 5,000 head from the year previous to 334,000 head. Shipments to country points in Western Canada increased by 15,000 head but in Ontario decreased by 20,000 head.

The movement of feeder cattle from Western to Eastern Canada was 11,000 head lower than in 1957 but feeder calf shipments were 17,000 head higher.

Beef quality was improved during the year. The proportion of carcasses grading Choice increased from 21.6 per cent to 24.1 per cent, with Good, Commercial and Standard gradings unchanged.

V. E. in U.S.A. Nearing End

According to the National Provisioner, a bill requiring the cooking of garbage used as hog feed, is expected to be introduced in the Connecticut legislature early this year. Connecticut is the only state that does not prohibit raw garbage feeding.

Since the outbreak of Vesicular Exanthema a few years ago, garbage feeding laws have been tightened across the U.S.A. To date the U.S. government has not declared the country free of V.E. and Canada has maintained her embargo on U.S. uncooked pork.

1958 HOG CARCASS QUALITY

With 20 per cent more hog carcasses graded in 1958 than in 1957, the proportion of A's remained the same, 28.7 per cent. Carcasses grading B-1 decreased from 41.7 per cent to 41.2 per cent. The percentage of C's at 9.8 per cent was virtually unchanged, while sows increased from 4.0 per cent to 4.4 per cent.

QUEBEC BARNs BEING ERECTED

A \$39,000 dairy cattle loose housing barn is under construction on the Federal Experimental Farms at Normandin, Quebec.

It is the fifth loose housing barn to be built at Experimental farms across the country, but the first of pre-fabricated steel construction.

The other four were pole barns, the result of early approaches to the loose housing idea.

At the same time, a pre-fabricated steel heifer barn is being built at Ste. Anne de la Pocatiere, Quebec, farm. Both new barns will

be used for breeding experiments.

The Normandin building will be 50 x 220. It will contain a milking parlour and facilities for a complete dairy herd—milk cows, dry cows, heifers and bulls.

Contractor is Louis Dallaire et Fils Ltee, Normandin.

Other dairy cattle loose housing barns are on experimental farms at Lennoxville, Quebec, Lethbridge, Alta., and Agassiz and Prince George, B.C.

THE INCONSISTENT HEART

"Pigs and cattle, rich in succulent steaks or juicy cuts off the joint, can have eyes as soulful as the next one's, without making the British turn a hair, but an ill-treated horse or what the Scots call a "wandered" dog is guaranteed to leave not a dry eye between Land's End and John o'Groats." *Sam Pollock speaking in Postmark U.K. the BBC programme for Canada.*

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY

"The older I grow the more I long for quality, fewer and better people, fewer and better things in the home. I find myself quite bitterly resenting the showy and the shoddy."

Minnie Pallister speaking in the programme "Woman's Hour".



Gary Jense, 7, and his brother Harvey, 6, bade a wistful goodbye to their Mexican Burro, "Handsome", when their family moved to a new location in the Vancouver Suburb of Burnaby. Pets like "Handsome" aren't allowed at the new location so the burro and his mother will be left behind at the old house.

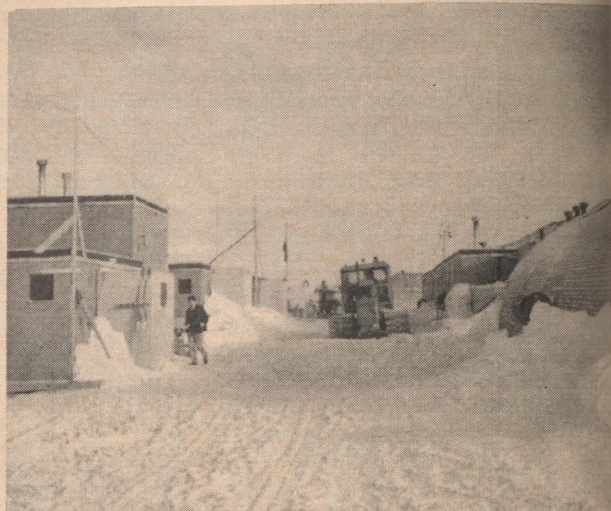
So You Think It's Cold Out?

For all those who think that the present winter is the most unforgiveable in history, we present these remarkable photos from the U.S. Antarctic base at the bottom of the world. Antarctica is so continuously cold that no plant life grows anywhere but in the adjoining seas, and wild life too is almost non-existent unless one includes the friendly and curious penguins which inhabit the icy coasts.

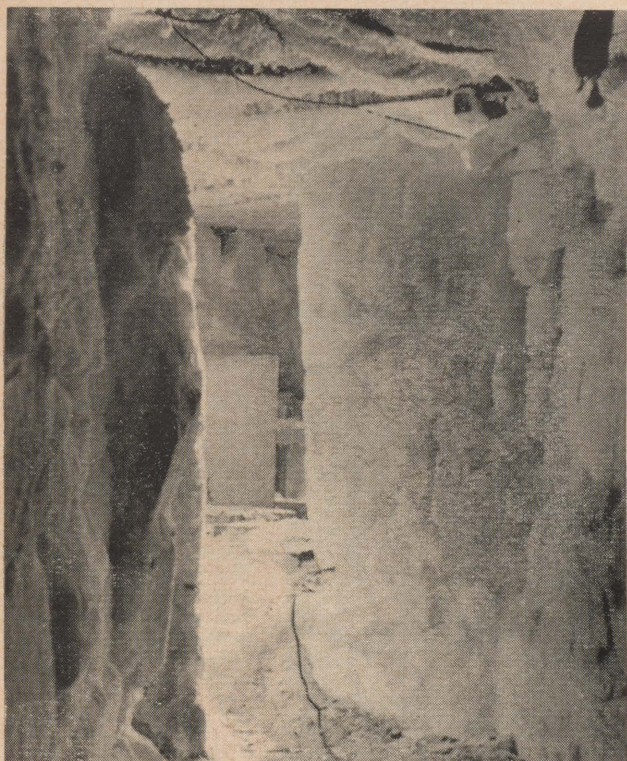
Admiral Richard E. Byrd was the first American to explore the Antarctic extensively and the United States has been sending expeditions to the polar ice cap at irregular intervals ever since.



Heavy pressure ice assumes fantastic forms at West Base of the U. S. antarctic Service during the long antarctic night. Dr. Russell G. Frazier of Bingham Canyon, Utah, here examines a curiously shaped ice fracture.



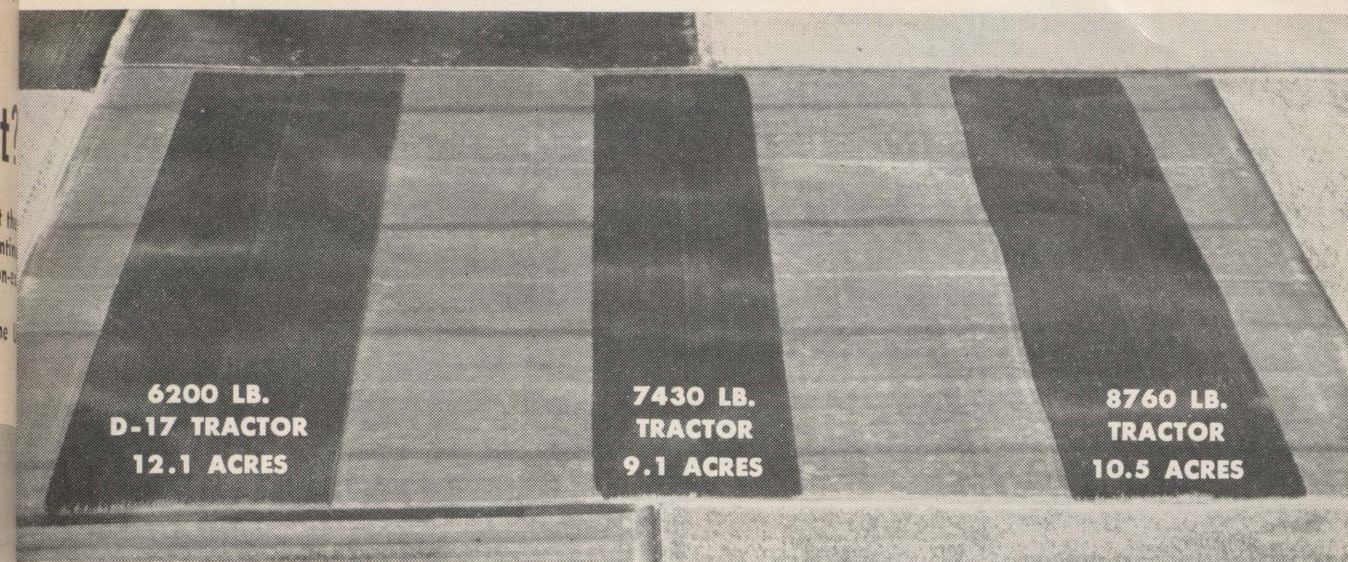
Bulldozer grinding through McMurdo Sound does daily chore of cleaning snow from streets to make them passable. As winter approaches, snows become deeper, winds higher and cold fiercer.



A snow tunnel leading from the main centre at the West Base of the United States Antarctic Expedition to Dog Town, where dogs of the expedition were quartered. Members of the expedition have returned to the States, their work of exploration and charting completed, at least for the present.



Dog teams are used to salvage cargo from transport that overshot runway and nosed over in snow a few miles from McMurdo Sound. Dogs require almost daily tasks to keep them satisfied.



Actual photo showing acres each tractor plowed on 20 gallons of fuel.

DYNAMIC D-17

with the BIG STICK leads in 3-tractor test

Photo of D-17 Tractor in dry, hard-plowing, heavy soil of test field.



Which one of today's big tractors leads in cost-saving performance? Unmistakably, it's the Allis-Chalmers Dynamic D-17 with the BIG STICK.

Here in tough fall plowing, three new owner-driven tractors competed in a practical plowing test. Side by side, they matched power, traction, and economy in rugged going.

Each tractor started with exactly 20 gallons of regular gasoline from the same tank truck. Each pulled four 14-inch plow bottoms at the same average depth and speed—until its fuel was gone.

The airplane photo above clearly shows the outcome.

How can the Allis-Chalmers Dynamic D-17 more than match the heavier tractors?

The automatic TRACTION BOOSTER system teamed with the BIG STICK—the exclusive Allis-Chalmers Power Director—does it. On Allis-Chalmers tractors, weight for traction is provided hydraulically, not with hundreds of built-in extra pounds that waste fuel.

Make the BIG MOVE to More Profit!

ALLIS-CHALMERS



ALLIS-CHALMERS, FARM EQUIPMENT DIVISION
CALGARY • EDMONTON • REGINA • SASKATOON
ST. HYACINTHE • TORONTO • WINNIPEG

TRACTION BOOSTER is an Allis-Chalmers trademark

The Library.
Macdonald College, Que.

C20



THE MACDONALD LASSIE